

S. PLANS FASCIST RULE IN WAR TAG DAYS OPEN FOR INSURANCE PARLEY

FUND NEED AS LIST OF GROWS TO

Newspapermen Elect
Delegates Instructed
To Back Bill

The National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance yesterday sent out an urgent appeal for funds. Five thousand dollars must be raised at once. The National Sponsoring Committee must immediately place \$2,000 on deposit for lodgings for all the delegates; preparations must begin at once for providing 27,000 meals; \$1,200 must be paid on the rental of the meeting hall at the Washington Auditorium.

Tag days have been organized throughout the country for today and tomorrow. Funds raised at these collections and all money collected on the sale of stamps and literature should be rushed at once to the National Sponsoring Committee, Room 634, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Newspapermen Back Bill
By a special motion made at the membership meeting of the New York Newspaper Guild Thursday night, all its delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance were instructed to vote for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The New York Chapter of the Newspaper Guild voted to send one employed delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and to send at least one delegate from the unemployed chapter of the Guild.

An announcement was made at the New York Newspaper Guild meeting that the national organization, the American Newspaper Guild, with more than eight thousand newspapermen as members, would also have a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, and that it had been sent to all regional offices of the American Newspaper Guild, urging the election of delegates to the National Congress.

Workers Committee Elects
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, Local 2, 2150 West North Ave., voted at its last meeting to send a delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Because of the expense involved in sending the delegate, six workers were nominated, and the one who raises the most money will be delegated to attend the Congress.

Local 2 urged all other locals of the Workers Committee on Unemployment, which is under the leadership of the Socialist Party, to likewise send delegates to the National Congress. It asked those locals which could send delegates to send contributions for the financing of the delegate from Local 2.

City Council Acts On Bill
KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 21.—The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill was unanimously endorsed by the Council at its last meeting here. Copies of the resolution were sent to Senators Duffy and LaFollette and to Congressman Thomas Amle. Workers' delegations have called upon Amle to introduce the Workers' Bill into the next session of Congress, but he has not as yet replied.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21.—Powers Hapgood, of the National Executive Committee, and Leslie Richards, a member of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and spoke in its favor at a united front meeting held here last Monday at the Classical High School.

Paul C. Wicks, Communist, and secretary of the sponsoring committee, which includes Mayor Henry J. Martens of Springfield, Business Agent J. Manucci of the Westinghouse Federal Union, and many prominent clergymen, explained the principles of real unemployment insurance and pointed out the need for united action on the part of all working class groups to back the National Congress.

S. P. Delegate Withdraws
HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—The Socialist Party delegate to a conference held here last Sunday to prepare for the National Unemployment Congress, was the only one of the representatives of 22 organizations to withdraw, after saying that the Socialist Party fights

STRESSED DELEGATES THOUSANDS

MASSES HAIL
BIRO-BIDJAN

Widespread Solidarity
Greets Region's
Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (By Wire).—The First Congress of Soviets of the Jewish Autonomous Region is becoming the occasion of the most widespread demonstrations of all the toiling peoples of the U. S. S. R.

Not only is the Moscow press devoting considerable space to the Congress and to the prospects for development of the Jewish Region, but the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Pravda, is publishing a special issue in which Biro-Bidjan occupies a chief place in a perspective of the history and development of the Far Eastern Territory. The Khabarovsk Journal, Trikhokemskaya Zvezda, devoted two full pages to the Congress, and the Red Army paper, Trevoza, one full page. Both papers carry slogans in Yiddish.

On the second day of the Congress the main feature was a speech by Lavrentyev, secretary of the Far Eastern Territory, but from all over the appearance caused a tremendous ovation. Lavrentyev said in part:

"The creation of the Jewish Autonomous Region is a great holiday. We rejoice and are heartened by the numerous delegations and greetings. Not only from the Far Eastern Territory but from all over the U. S. S. R. and from capitalist countries. We must justify their expectations and strike for great achievements. Our next task for the near future is the creation of a Jewish Autonomous Republic."

Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, in a talk with the Jewish workers in Moscow, spoke of ten years within which this task must be accomplished: "We must even work to shorten this period. Difficulties must be overcome. In 1935 the basis must be laid for a great upswing and for further rapid development. The immediate tasks are to create large industry and a strong agriculture, to develop the creative forces of Socialist Jewish culture. We boldly assure our guests that we, sent here by the Communist Party, will fully carry out these tasks, for the entire country will help to build the Jewish Autonomous Region. The Bolsheviks of the Far East will fight for the rapid advance of the Jewish Autonomous Region."

American Worker Speaks
At the Congress other speakers who conveyed their greetings were: A representative of the Leningrad delegation, which presented gifts from Leningrad factories; Marshik, a poet delegate of the Jewish writers; a Korean worker, representative of the Khabarovsk Aviation Club, who spoke in the name of the aviator heroes of the Soviet Union; Khavik, speaking in the name of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of

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I. L. D. FIGHTS LYNCH TERROR IN TENNESSEE

Attempt To Stab Negro
Frustrated by Nurse
In Hospital

A flood of telegrams to Governor Hill McAllister of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn., demanding the protection of the Negro inhabitants of Shelbyville, threatened by lynch-mob and a newly-formed "vigilante" organization, was called for yesterday by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense today.

The telegrams should also demand the unconditional and safe release of M. K. Harris, Negro worker whom the mob attempted to lynch, the removal of Judge T. L. Coleman, who by his refusal to grant a change of venue even while drunken mobs were howling around the court-house where Harris was being "tried," lent his able assistance to the incitement of the mob; and apprehension and punishment of the organizers of the mob, three of whose members were killed by National Guardsmen defending themselves against its attack while protecting Harris.

Another Negro Attacked
SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21.—Lynch violence against the Negro population here, including an attempt to stab a Negro orderly at the local hospital, continued throughout last night in a gruesome sequel to Wednesday's mob attack on the courthouse during the trial of E. K. Harris, a Negro worker.

The Negro orderly had attempted to assist in the removal of the body of Clifford Freeman, one of the lynch leaders shot by National Guardsmen defending the courthouse, when a white man attacked him with a knife. A white nurse protected the Negro by throwing herself between him and his assailant.

Freeman, a mechanic, had died yesterday, increasing the total of dead to four. The other known dead are Raleigh Edwards, an interior decorator, and Pat Lawes, a farmer. Local authorities have thrown a thick shroud of mystery around the identity of the fourth dead lynch leader, leading to the belief that he is either a city official or a prominent local business man. His body is reported to have mysteriously "disappeared" after he had been declared dead by Dr. Joseph L. Morton, county health officer.

Jane Newton to Speak
CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Jane Newton, released Wednesday from the Psychopathic Hospital where she had been sent by Judge Green of the Municipal Court for an examination into her sanity because she married a Negro, will be one of the main speakers at the mass meeting here Friday, Dec. 28, in defense of the Chicago Workers' School. The meeting will be held at the Grill Room, Capitol Building, 159 N. State Street, at 7:30 p. m.

Her husband, Herbert Newton, Negro Communist leader, is still facing trial in connection with the mass fight of Negro and white workers against his eviction from 615 Oakwood Boulevard, ordered by Judge Green on the landlord's complaint that Newton is a Negro.

A Danger Signal!

AN EDITORIAL

Yesterday's circulation of the Daily Worker dropped below the 40,000 mark. At the time of the general strike the circulation of our paper mounted to over 50,000 on many days. Before then by persistent work, despite the doldrums of the Summer months, the circulation had been worked up to 40,000. Recently it has been dropping. Now it has reached a point which should arouse every Communist, every sympathizer of the Daily Worker.

We do not need to argue here at length on the extremely favorable situation for the growth of our paper. More than that. With the rising threats of fascist attacks, we should be rapidly increasing our circulation as the leading revolutionary fighter for the united front against hunger, war and fascism.

Do not let this danger signal go unheeded! Let us not take a step backward in the circulation of the Daily Worker at this time.

DEAL AROUSES SILK WORKERS

Non-Elected Group Is
Reported to Have
Made Contract

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The negotiations committee of the American Federation of Silk Workers here, which was never elected by the membership but is conducting conferences with the manufacturers, has agreed to submit the question of wages to arbitration. A contract, expiring in September, 1936, and providing for union recognition is reported to have been concluded yesterday.

The membership generally is aroused against submitting the question of wages to arbitration, seeing in it a move to include the present scales following the wholesale wage cuts, as the scale in the new contract. The workers voted last month to strike against the wage cut, but Eli Keller, Lovestonette manager of the union refused to call the strike at the last moment, and entered into secret negotiations with the manufacturers.

Che Dyers' Victory
The silk workers are especially aroused in view of the recent victory of the dyers, who, by refusing to accept arbitration, and depending on their militant leadership and mass picket lines, have gained a 16 per cent increase and many other concessions. It is further reported that the proposed contract is to be voted upon through a secret ballot.

The workers, as the dyers did in a similar case, will resist a secret ballot on the grounds that it is a scheme in the hands of the reactionary officialdom to fake the poll. An open discussion and decision at a mass meeting will be demanded by the rank and file elements in the union.

Keller Seeks to Balk Elections
Seeing his paid job in the union doomed in the coming elections, Keller is desperately attempting to delay election arrangements and to interfere as much as possible. The election in the broadcloth department which was scheduled to take place tomorrow will not take place because Keller found reason to object to the manner in which the election committee, composed of rank and file workers, was elected at a membership meeting. The committee appealed against Keller at the Joint Board of the union, and Keller's objections were overruled. Final arrangements and an election date will be set at the meeting of the Executive Board of the broad silk department tomorrow.

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KIROV DEATH PLOT TRACED TO BELGRADE

White Guard Terrorists
Openly Urged Killing
of Soviet Leader

The following cable from Moscow shows that the plot to kill Kirov was openly supported in Yugoslavia, among the white guardist groups. Sunday night at 8 P. M., a mass memorial meeting for our slain comrade Sergei Kirov will be held at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 64th St. This meeting under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, should be a fitting answer to all those enemies of the Soviet Union who try to slander the workers' fatherland and to support its murderous foes. Pack this memorial meeting.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (By Cable).—That a call for the murder of Comrade Kirov was sounded in Belgrade, Jugoslavia, in the month of November, is revealed by a document published in Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party today.

Among the Russian white guard organizations which, as is known, have great protection in Jugoslavia is the so-called "National League of the New Generation." In the November issue of their publication, "Za Rossia" (For Russia), this League printed a direct call for the murder of leaders of the Soviet country. One of the articles openly states:

Urged Kirov's Murder
"Their annihilation is our first task and main concern." The paper gives names known to the whole world and hated by the enemies of the working class. At the very end of these names, the white guardist League organ states: "We must do away with Kirov in Leningrad!"

These Belgrade scoundrels not only revealed the political intrigue for the murder and gave its motive, but openly pointed out their close connections with the bandit terrorists who wormed their way into and conducted activities in the Soviet Union.

In their article "How to Fight," they speak of "individual action." This action—individual terrorism—is recommended to those strong-minded people who found out that there is no one in their midst upon whom they can depend.

Connected With Bandits
They acknowledge their connections with the bandits who are receiving their training in such countries as Jugoslavia. They are supplied with money and arms and slip across the Soviet frontiers. They send their blessings to their brothers in the common cause of bestial hatred towards the working-class.

There are already real results—they write. "Our call has reached you. The best among us is going to you and perish!"

This is the best answer to the hypocritical wallings of a certain part of the capitalist press who try to make the world believe that the Soviet Union shot innocent men when it executed the fascist terrorists sworn to kill the working class leaders in the U. S. S. R.

Every reader a subscriber of the Daily Worker!

DEPARTMENT OF WAR WOULD CONTROL LABOR AND FIX SLAVE WAGES

JAPAN LAYS
RIFT TO U. S.

Pact Abrogation Spurs
Naval Race Among
Imperialist Powers

TOKYO, Dec. 21.—The ruthless determination to press Japan and Britain in the vise of the Washington treaty, the terms of which had been so advantageously framed in the interests of American imperialism, was directly responsible for Japan's renunciation of the treaty, it was asserted here.

The final seal of the Emperor on the documents abrogating the treaty is being seized by the militarist clique here and their financial backers as a signal that the die is cast that the inevitable naval and arms race provoked by American finance capital will find Japan ready to sweat and starve her population in order to reach and maintain naval equality with Wall Street.

For propaganda's sake Japanese diplomats are anxious to avoid the impression of launching an arms race so quickly after the fall of the naval limitations conference. Declaring that denunciation was instigated by "the most peaceful motives," the Foreign Office here intimated that a few weeks would be allowed to pass until the great disappointment of the masses—who are now concretizing a race in war-preparations in terms of intolerable taxes and deeper poverty—will have somewhat subsided.

This strategy of glossing over the economic ruin which accompanies war preparations and of inciting to nationalism and race hatred is no more than a duplication of war incitement and war—preparations now brewing in the United States. Huge sums of money, apparently not included in the recent Japanese budget for the coming year are being poured into war fortification, submarine and ship wharves, and fortresses now being completed with great haste on the mandated islands in the Pacific, especially on the Mariana Islands. In its entirety the enormous war budget of Japanese imperialism is exceeded only by the much greater outlay provided by American capitalism through the Vinson Bill and other huge appropriations.

**Fast Mail-Passenger
Plane Built in U.S.S.R.**

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The shock-brigades of the Moscow Airplane Factory have just completed the building of the new passenger plane "RP-5." This is a perfected model of the famous mail airplane "P-5" which the aviator heroes of the Soviet Union, Vodopyanov, Molokov, etc., used in the Chelyuskin rescue.

The new airplane is fitted like a comfortable limousine, and can carry four passengers and 100 lbs. of mail. The cabin can be heated. Its maximum speed is 230 kilometers (150 miles) an hour.

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Industrial Program Is
Bared in Inquiry by
Staff Officer

By Seymour Waldman
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The New Deal's War Department proposes outright fascist control of labor during wartime.

This was shown today, without any of the customary hedging or demagoguery, by the testimony given the Senate Munitions Committee by Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Harris, the officer in charge of the War Department's industrial mobilization plans under the direct supervision of Assistant Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring.

The fascist kernel of the plan proposes to establish "a prominent financier or industrialist" as administrator of a wartime "labor board," who would be assisted by a representative of the "Administrators of War Industries," the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and one other government department.

Fascist Board
Harris admitted that the main functions of this board, as outlined in the present plans of the War Department, would be to safeguard the profits of the bankers and industrialists, keep wages down and spy upon and terrorize labor. The fascist implications of this program are impressive when it is realized that American capitalism for the first time in its history since it became world powerful, plans to dispense with its usual front of A. F. of L. officialdom.

Asked by your correspondent whether President Roosevelt approves of the plan, Harris replied: "Of course, I can't speak for the President, but there's no indication that President Roosevelt disapproves of the War Department mobilization plan." Harris thereby indicated what is generally admitted—that no policy plan of such dimensions as the industrial mobilization program would be presented without the expressed or tacit approval of the White House. Officially, the plan bears the official endorsements of Hoover's Secretaries of War and the Navy, the very wealthy real estate operator and lawyer, Patrick Hurley, and the millionaire banker-yachtsman, Francis Adams.

Supervised by Baruch
It is both foreboding and significant that this fascist plan was drawn up under the personal supervision of Bernard M. Baruch, millionaire Wall Street operator, head of the War Industries Board under Wilson, Baruch was recently appointed Chairman of President Roosevelt's Committee, which, according to the demagogic bellyhoo, is to consider plans "to take the profit out of war." It is equally significant that Woodring, who is responsible under the National Defense Act of 1920 for industrial mobilization plans, came out publicly nearly a year ago for War Department control of industry in general and for "economic storm troops" in particular, and that the crowd behind the fascist plans of the War Department is the same bunch now directing the administration-big business wage-cutting drive. Furthermore, this Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers group is also behind the present business and government red-scare drive as the wedge in the campaign whose ultimate objective is the destruction of the entire labor movement.

To Assimilate N. R. A.
Just as startling as the testimony revealing the direct Wall Street wartime control of labor now being organized was the admission that the War Department plans to incorporate the N. R. A. into its machinery as soon as the integration of the two, which has been going on steadily since the inception of the N. R. A., is completed. In other words, as the Communist Party has charged repeatedly beginning in the early days of the N. R. A., war preparations constitute the steel backbone of the N. R. A.

"We're giving serious consideration to the effect of N. R. A. code authorities [the employers] on our [war] plans," Harris informed the Senate Committee.

"You are planning to abrogate the

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Raskob Letter Gives Key to Recent Fascist Developments

AN EDITORIAL

If the workers were allowed to go over the private files of the Morgans, Rockefellers, Mellons and du Ponts, they would see how clear and true is the Communist Party's exposure of these forces, and their fascist program against American labor.

At the Senate Arms Committee just one of the private letters from John J. Raskob, high official in the Morgan-controlled General Motors Company, to another leading executive in the du Pont war industries, was brought to light.

What does it show?
In so many words, it says the Morgans, Rockefellers, du Ponts, Mellons, are taking the lead in attacking the Communists and preserving capitalist society against the struggles of the working class. It is an open appeal to one of the most powerful capitalist forces in the United States, one of the biggest war trusts, to organize a fascist group for a drive against the Communist Party, against Communist ideas and against labor which refuses to starve so that a few may get richer.

Mr. John J. Raskob, a close friend of President

Roosevelt, who understands the real significance of Roosevelt's pro-Wall Street program, tells his rich fellow parasites "people should not attack the President without knowing what they are talking about."

Mr. Raskob, as far back as March 20, 1934, tells his very rich and very powerful friend, R. M. R. Carpenter, retired vice-president of the du Pont Co., to organize the wealthy few for attack against Communism:

"You haven't much to do," declares Mr. Raskob, "and I know no one that could better take the lead in trying to induce the du Pont and General Motors groups, followed by other big industries, to definitely organize to protect society from suffering which is bound to ensue if we allow Communist elements to lead the people, to believe that all business men are crooks not to be trusted, and that no one should be allowed to get rich."

The same Senate investigation which stumbled on this letter also brought out the fact that the

du Ponts made \$250,000,000 out of the blood and slaughter of the soldiers in the last world war. The du Ponts, it was further pointed out, made 39,000 per cent profit alone on one crooked deal with the government during the war time.

MR. RASKOB, who himself made millions during the war, before the war, and after the war, out of the exploitation of labor and out of the killing speed-up and starvation of the auto workers, doesn't want the Communists to lead the people against the rich parasites who brought the country to war, and later to the worst crisis in its history, and who are now preparing for a new slaughter.

"There should be some very definite organization," he writes further, "that would come out openly with some plan for educating the people to the value of encouraging people to work; encouraging people to get rich; showing the fallacy of Communism and its threats to tear down our capital structure, etc."

Hitler, of course, has come out with his slave labor camps for "encouraging people to work," and has developed a huge war preparations program, and a wage and relief slashing campaign "encouraging people to get rich."

Raskob wants an organization here in the United States to come out openly to fight Communism along Hitler's line. He makes perfectly clear why. To help the wealthy bankers, the Rockefellers, the Morgans, du Ponts, Fords, Mellons retain their wealth at the expense of holding the toiling population in subjection to the big trusts and their starvation program. He wants a few to get rich while the great masses are driven to slave and die on the battle fields for the god-chosen few for whom Mr. Raskob speaks.

That he means this small group of fabulously rich bankers and trust owners, he makes crystal clear in his letter:

"When I say this I mean that I believe there

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Coast Vigilantes Threaten Attack as Mass Trial Begins

Gangs Prepare To Terrorize 18 Defendants

I. L. D. Lawyer Proves Jurors Are Friends of Prosecutor

By JACK CRANE
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 21.—Vigilantes are threatening to destroy the new Workers Book Shop in their efforts to create a background of terror for the trial here of 18 workers on charges of criminal syndicalism. The same gangs destroyed the book shop in the raids on workers' organizations last summer during the West Coast labor shrewmen strike and the San Francisco general strike.

Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, today pressed again for an investigation of jury Commissioner LeGraves, following the revelation that all prospective jurors called on the two regular panels and seven special panels are acquainted with members of the staff of the District Attorney's office.

Witness Worked for D. A. Juror Donaldson, a S. E. R. A. worker, yesterday admitted when questioned by the defense, that he had worked for District Attorney McAllister during the California primaries. The prosecution violently objected when Gallagher asked Donaldson if his relations with the District Attorney, coupled with his knowledge that Deputy District Attorney Buchler attended vigilante meetings called for the suppression of Communism, would prejudice him against the defendants.

The court obligingly permitted a prosecution witness, Mr. Rose, to give his testimony today to allow him to go duck-hunting tomorrow. Previous testimony had brought out the fact that the District Attorney and his staff had been frequent recipients of gifts of ducks from Mr. Rose and his wife, who is included in jury Commissioner LeGraves' selection of veniremen.

Rose, in his testimony today, denied any knowledge of the conversations the prosecution alleges the women defendants had with prospective jurors. His wife had previously denied the charge of the prosecution that the mother of one of the defendants visited her home to intercede with her on behalf of her son.

White Goods Bosses Dodge Wage Code

The N. R. A. code in the white goods industry of New York means that girls are working for as low as \$7 a week.

This startling fact was revealed in a statement issued by the rank and file workers of Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, made public yesterday.

The rank and file statement charges that the N. R. A. has brought drastically lowered wages for the 25,000 girls in the industry, while Samuel Shore, manager of the local, and other officials sit at code hearings and sanction the state of affairs. It is further brought out that the officials and code authorities in permitting many tricks designed to lower the workers' standards, are thereby violating the agreement won by the workers as a result of the strike in September 1933, which provided for a minimum of \$21 for operators and \$14.00 for pressers and examiners.

Violation of the union's constitution by the officials and complete absence of democracy in the union, make it impossible thus far for the membership to bring their grievances for action before the union. There has been only one membership meeting and one mass meeting since the 1933 strike.

The union's constitution calls for a membership meeting monthly. Several weeks ago a delegation of girls, members of local 62 went to David Dubinsky, International President of the I. L. G. W. U. and placed before him a demand that a local membership meeting be called. Although Dubinsky's secretary promised that the demands will be placed before him, no action has as yet been forthcoming.

Since the 1933 strike, the code providing a \$16.50 minimum scale for operators, and \$14 for pressers and examiners has been adopted. Their chief grievance against the code is the inclusion of the "Physical deficiency clause." Because of the low prices set for piece work, the majority of the girls cannot even make the minimum scales. In order that the girl should hold on to the job, therefore, the following procedure has been arranged: according to the workers. The boss comes to the girl and gives her a sealed envelope on N. R. A. stationery to take to a doctor which she specifies. The doctor signs the letter, and thereby the girl is stamped as "deficient labor." She is therefore no longer entitled to the minimum scale. Whatever she makes on the basis of the low piece work rates is then on legal. Many of the girls get as low as \$7.00 after a full week's work.

Among other complaints of the rank and file is the permission of union contracting shops to compete with union manufacturing shops. Also the union has not made a financial statement since the general strike.

Well-Known Scientists And Authors Support Saar Status Quo Fight

American Group Scores Nazi Terror Drive and Illegal Registration of Voters—End of Espionage Is Demanded

Among those participating in the world-wide campaign to aid the Saarlanders in their fight for the status quo against the return of the Saar to Germany while fascism exists there, are many well-known liberals, scientists and authors. The full statement of their stand on the status quo follows:

"The undersigned, representing scientists, writers and artists, are profoundly concerned over the approaching plebiscite in the Saar Basin on Jan. 13. At that time it will be decided whether the Saar Territory shall be returned to the Third Reich, be united with France or remain under the Status Quo, that is, administered by the League of Nations.

"We have learned from unequivocal sources and particularly from recent statements of the League of Nations that the Hitlerite 'Deutsche Front' composed of Nazi agents, German secret police and Storm Troops have been terrorizing and intimidating Saarlanders. Moreover, about 15 percent of the prospective electors have been unlawfully registered on the voting lists of the forthcoming plebiscite.

Relief Workers Lenin Edition Move to Strike Of 'Daily' Soon In New Jersey To Be Printed

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Following the complete refusal of the State Emergency Relief Administration to meet any of the demands of the organized unemployed, the State Federation of Unemployed and Relief Workers yesterday called upon all its affiliated groups to prepare for a general strike on all relief projects on Friday, Jan. 4.

The State Emergency Relief Administration yesterday refused all the demands of the organized unemployed for a decent standard of relief to the jobs.

Four Point Program The committee setting forth the demands of the organized unemployed presented a four-point program of demands formulated by the New Jersey State Federation of Unemployed and Relief Workers. The demands called for:

1. A minimum scale of wages of not less than 25 cents per hour for all unskilled labor on relief projects.
2. Union scale of wages at the prevailing rate to be paid for all skilled labor on relief projects.
3. The work week to consist of not less than 24 hours.
4. Single men and women to be allowed to work on all relief projects without discrimination.

The administrative council of the relief administration refused to meet with the delegation, but sent State Relief Director Lewis Campbell, who, speaking for the administration, stated that the demands could not be met "because of insufficient funds," that the present system of work relief vouchers was intended to "raise the moral standard of the relief clients," and that the unemployed "were not compelled to work for the relief allowance."

65,000 Represented The committee in the name of 65,000 workers represented in the State Federation of Unemployed and Relief Workers countered this refusal by speaking for the administration until Jan. 4 to meet the demands for living wages and trade union standards on the relief jobs. Winter clothing and a general 20 percent relief rise, or a general relief strike would be called throughout the State.

The State Federation of Unemployed and Relief workers yesterday called upon all relief workers to prepare for the strike call on Friday, Jan. 4, 1935, and urged all unions of the American Federation to back the strike. A quota of \$1,000 has been set as a general strike fund, and an appeal has been sent out to all organizations to rush funds at once to Fred Haug, state secretary of the Federation of Unemployed and Relief Workers at 52 West Street, Newark, N. J.

The Federation is composed of 35 unemployed groups, 62 national organizations, and 20 trade union locals.

Masses Hail Biro-Bidjan

People's Commissars of White Russia, and many others. A great impression was made by the speech by the local delegate, Abe Epstein, who presented a red banner sent by the workers of the United States. A brilliant speech was delivered by the Red Army representative, who "greeted the youngest member of the family of the Soviet States." His speech terminated in a spontaneous demonstration of the Red Army and workers with the participation of the Congress delegates, who filed out into the moonlit street, where an extemporaneous meeting was held.

The Congress adopted greetings to Joseph Stalin, L. M. Kaganovich, V. M. Molotov and Michael Kalinin.

Tag Days Opened For Jan. 5 Congress

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for Unemployment Insurance anyway. The conference elected an arrangements committee representing all organizations participating, and an executive committee of five to prepare the sendoff for the delegates and to raise money to send delegates from those organizations who are financially unable to do so. Nine clubs, 2800 have already elected their delegates.

Polish Groups Elect PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—Twenty-six children from the Philadelphia area will attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, the local sponsoring committee announced yesterday, adding at the same time a list of newly-elected delegates.

In the recent period, delegates have been elected from the New Deal Democratic Club, Polish Citizens Club, Polish-American Citizens Club, Polish-American Citizens Club, 2404 Orthodox Street; North East Polish American Citizens Club, 2400 East York Avenue; Bridgeport Polish Club, 4555 Almond Street; I. W. O. Polish Branches 555 and 454; Polish Chamber Club of Richmond; and John Sokol Fraternity Association. In addition to these twenty Polish organizations of Frankford and Richmond have endorsed the Congress.

The Polish Beneficial Association, with a membership of 38,000, sent a donation of \$10 for Congress expenses, and the Good Thinkers Association of Frankford sent \$5.

A mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 2961 Tilton Street, will be held to discuss the National Congress and to elect delegates.

Unemployed League Elects (Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—Rank and file workers yesterday swept aside the reformist leaders of the Unemployed League of Jersey City and elected their own candidates to attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. President John and secretary-transurer Stenton of the Unemployed League were chosen by the membership to represent them at the National Congress. Thomas Berry, formerly Hudson county organizer for "Father Coughlin's" Union for Social Justice, who also ran as a candidate to represent the League at Washington, was defeated.

A sponsoring committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance has been set up in Jersey City to enlist the widest possible support from trade unions and mass organizations. Preparations are also being made for a city-wide mass meeting on Jan. 11 to hear the reports of the returning delegates.

A. F. of L. Locals Back Congress PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—A number of A. F. of L. unions and fraternal organizations in New Jersey are enthusiastic in their support of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. Conferences have been called, delegates elected and money is being raised.

Local 1,733 of the Dyers Union has elected two delegates to Washington and each shop chairman has agreed to sell supporting stamps for the first time in the new year.

Raskob Letter Key to Recent Fascist Developments

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

is no group, including the Rockefeller, the Morgans and Mellons, or anyone else, that begins to control and be responsible for industry, as much industrially as the du Pont Co.

For that reason, Mr. Raskob chooses the du Ponts (that is the largest war munitions industry) to be the chief building force of the fascist set-up in the fight against Communism and militant American labor. We must remember it was their German prototypes, the Krupps and Thyssens, the chief war munitions bosses in Germany, who were the main guiding spirits behind Hitler. The arms makers are the most active in helping the development of the fascist murder hands because war and fascism now go hand-in-hand.

Nazi Position More Unstable, Declares Radek

LET us trace events briefly after the writing of Raskob's letter. Senator Nye would have the public believe that the main result of the "open organization" proposal was the formation of the Liberty League. That is nonsense. The big trusts have more than one iron in the fire.

Soon after this letter was written, we could see the speedy movement of a whole series of fascist developments, traceable to the chief sources mentioned in the letter—the du Ponts, Rockefellers, Morgans, Mellons, Raskobs.

Here are the main trends:

- 1) The Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers came out openly for a detailed and vicious drive against the Communist Party, against the trade unions, and foreign-born workers.
- 2) The Dickstein Committee began to veer its sham investigation of the Nazis to a virtual lynch drive against the Communist Party and all militant workers.
- 3) A widespread campaign was undertaken in the large fraternal orders against the Communist Party, each following a suspiciously similar pattern, directed by central source.
- 4) The same drive was carried on by the top officials of the American Legion.
- 5) Matthew Wolf, and other high officials of the A. F. of L. (especially those connected with the seafarer Federation), began a simultaneous vicious attack against the Communist Party along the line laid down by the du Ponts, Raskobs, and meeting the approval of the big industries, the Rockefellers, Morgans and Mellons as indicated by Mr. Raskob.
- 6) Major-General Smedley Butler revealed the fact that leading Wall Street bankers and industrialists were preparing openly the organization of armed fascist bands, to be supplied with guns, ammunition and money by the very du

the Congress in his shop. The twisters and Loomfaxes local has also elected a delegate.

The Printers United Front Conference at which were represented thirty-one A. F. of L. and fraternal organizations in Paterson endorsed the Congress, and elected a delegate, agreeing to give the Congress their full support.

The Women's Council of Paterson endorsed the Congress and elected a delegate.

The Congress was endorsed and a delegate elected by Newark Painters Local 777.

Twelve organizations, among which are four branches of the Workers' Circle, have elected delegates to a general conference of fraternal organizations, called for Sunday, Dec. 30 by the International Workers Order in Newark. The conference is called for the support of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and it is expected that delegates will be elected from the conference.

American Legion Acts

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Upper New York State is rallying around the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. In Albany the following organizations have endorsed the Congress and elected delegates to go to Washington: Painters Union, American Legion, American League Against War and Fascism, The Fur Workers Industrial Union in Gloversville, N. Y., has endorsed the Congress and elected a delegate. The City Employees Union and the Electrical Employes Industrial Union in Schenectady, the United Textile Workers local in Amsterdam, and the I. W. O. branch and the Friends of Soviet Armenia, in Troy, have all endorsed the Congress and elected delegates to go to Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The National Congress for Unemployment Insurance has been endorsed and a delegate elected by the Democratic Club of the Slovak Community House here.

Demonstrations Planned

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—The Wisconsin Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress is redoubting its efforts to secure delegates to Washington as the date for the Congress draws nearer. About thirty delegates are expected to attend from this section.

Organizations in Milwaukee County which have already elected delegates are: Slovak United Front consisting of the Slovak church organizations; Lithuanian United Front composed of fraternal and church organizations; San Rocco Italian Society and the Vesperi Sicilians Society; Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; the South Slav fraternal organizations; International Workers Order; International Labor Defense; Independent Unemployed Organizations in Kenosha and in Fond du Lac; Unemployed Councils in Crandon, Antigo, Rhinelander, Armstrong Creek, Oshkosh, Two Rivers.

Local sponsoring committees have been set up in all the latter towns. In Two Rivers the Sponsoring Committee is composed of the Unemployed Councils, the Central Labor Union Council 18,135, Machinists Local 1,181, and Eggert Veneer Workers Local 19,944. Sponsoring committees are planned to force endorsement of the Congress by the City Common Council in each town, through united action demonstrations during the week Jan. 3 to 7 when the Common Councils meet for the first time in the new year.

ANY worker, any enemy of fascism, can see here

without even too greatly penetrating the deeper significance of the facts, the intertwining and linking up of the wide ramifications of the fascist forces in the United States.

The basic factor is that the Roosevelt regime and its New Deal, unable to solve the crisis, despite its furious drive on labor's living standard, is laying the basis for a rapid development of fascism. The most reactionary section of finance capital, as exposed in the letter of Raskob, is already organizing its fascist forces, trying to lay the mass base for fascism, to speed the drive, first on the Communist Party, and then more swiftly against the whole organized labor movement in the United States.

Whoever tries to belittle the danger now plays into the hands of the fascist forces in this country. The pro-fascist movement is developing rapidly on the basis of the objective conditions, created by the crisis and the policy of the Roosevelt government.

We already see now symptoms of the increasing attacks such as the mounting number of criminal syndicalist cases, the severe drive on the Communist Party in Chicago, on the Negro masses, in the preparation for the outlawing of the Communist Party, for the deportation of foreign-born workers.

What every worker should mark and act on, especially Socialist Party members and A. F. of L. members not affiliated to either the Communist or Socialist Party, is that these attacks aimed first of all at the Communist Party will hit every section of the organized labor movement.

Every new development, each new fact, coming from every stream of present-day life, proves, repeats, reiterates, re-emphasizes the conclusion that the united front of Socialists and Communists must be formed without delay as the bulwark of the fight against fascism.

This is the key to the united front of all labor in the United States, in a militant battle against the rapidly mounting fascist developments.

The same forces speeding the war developments in this country are the ones stimulating and organizing for fascism. The same forces are at the head of the hunger program of the Roosevelt regime.

At every opportunity, in every working class organization, in every branch of the Socialist Party, in every state organization, the united front against hunger, war and fascism must be created. Every effort must be made to extend this united front on a national scale.

Socialists! You see the danger becomes greater every day! Let us not delay in uniting our forces on the issue of fighting and beating back the fascist danger!

Rakosi Faces Hanging At Hands of Fascist Hungarian Government

Anti-Fascist Leader, After Serving 8½ Years For Revolutionary Activity, To Be Tried Again on Same Charges

BUDAPEST, Dec. 21.—The Hungarian government is about to carry out its barbaric threat against Matthias Rakosi, valiant anti-fascist leader of the Hungarian masses, by ordering him before a Special (lynch) Court. The "indictment" against him is already drawn up.

After serving his sentence of eight and a half years of hard labor, Rakosi has been detained since April, 1934, as a so-called prisoner on remand in custody, and treated like a convict. The "summary procedure" permitted the Special Court excludes the customary judicial procedure, giving the court almost the same character as a court martial.

Faces Death By Hanging The indictment enumerates all the cases in which the revolutionary courts passed death sentences (during the rule of the Soviets in Hungary in 1921). All arrests made among the counter-revolutionists are counted as crimes against Rakosi. The money expended by the Soviet government, and its use of the bank-note printing press, are designated as counterfeiting, with Rakosi as the counterfeiter. He is named as "main instigator," "accomplice," and the like, and the paragraphs of the penal law are cited to show that he has incurred execution by hanging.

It is 15 years since the fall of the Hungarian Soviet government. A number of one-time People's Commissars, members of the Social-Democratic Party, live untroubled in Hungary. But Rakosi, who has already served the inhuman sentence of eight and a half years hard labor for his organizational activities, is to be haled before a court again and condemned to death. Such a case is unparalleled in judicial history.

When it became known in April that Matthias Rakosi had not been released on the expiration of his sentence, a storm of indignation arose in all countries. The danger of his murder is more imminent today. Only an irresistible international protest can save Rakosi from death at the hands of Hungarian fascism.

U. S. Plans Fascism In War Program (Continued from Page 1)

N. R. A. particularly Section 7-A. Senator Clark said.

"We are planning to utilize the advantages of the N. R. A. Colonel Harris replied, taking advantage of Clark's concealment, objectively, of the fact that Section 7-A has served as the illusory screen for the legislation of the company union and as a check on the militancy of many workers.

"My information is that the War Department plans to abrogate Section 7-A," Clark declared.

"Plan for War" "You can't have two bosses in war," answered Harris, utilizing the democratic implication that Section 7-A protects labor.

Stephen Rausenbusch, chief investigator and secretary of the Senate committee, asked Harris: "Isn't this program a less representative set-up than the one we have in the N. R. A. now?"

"It's the best one we have now," Harris replied, dodging. In reply to Rausenbusch's remark that "this plan speaks for itself," Harris shot back, "It's a plan for a very loud occasion. It's a plan for war."

Rausenbusch described the Advisory Council to the Labor Administrative Board, the ten members of which are to be appointed by the president, as "a useless adjunct in the sense that decisions would have to be made quickly and that they will never get time to do

War Dept. to Control Wages "Wages are going to be under the control of the War Department and not one of the twenty members of the two boards will have any connection with labor, Rausenbusch stated. Harris agreed, saying that "wages are going to be pretty definitely fixed by the War Department-Industrial set-up."

In referring to the War Department provision which proposes to place hours and working conditions under the bankers and industrialists' price-fixing boards, Rausenbusch pointed to the labor-control lines planning the "suspension of all restrictive legislation not having the force of law which might interfere with production."

"Doesn't that mean union regulations?" Rausenbusch asked.

"I don't feel qualified to answer that," Harris replied.

Even the slave-code wage and hours in most of the N. R. A. codes, according to the War Department plan, "would have to be scrapped," Rausenbusch showed.

"That is not in the mobilization plan. It is the simple opinion of a group of officers," Harris declared.

Would Forbid Wage Rise "Would you feel free to say whether the War Department wants this?"

"I'm not qualified to express an opinion," Harris answered.

"This War Department plan parallels the N. R. A. except that it takes out Section 7-A," Rausenbusch told Harris. "Who are the brains behind this?" he added.

Harris replied that in effect the "brains" are the whole commanding staff.

"What is the meaning of this phrase preventing the 'unethical competition between industry for labor'...? It seems to me that this means the forbidding of raising wages. What would be unethical?" Rausenbusch asked Harris.

"If the raising of wages would be contrary to the national interest I would say it would be unethical," was the reply.

"National defense" is the phrase used by army officers and industrialists to mean anything endangering the profits of the capitalists.

NEW ORE SHAFT

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—A new shaft is almost completed in the Karl Liebknecht mine in the iron ore district of Krivovrog (Ukraine). This will yield an output of more than 16 million tons of ore yearly, and will be set in operation at the beginning of 1935.

Railwaymen In Insurance Congress Bid

Lodges Back Washington State Session for Workers' Bill

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 21.—Two lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen here, Lodges 464 and 698, have added their names to the long list of endorsers which have signed the call for a State Unemployment Insurance Congress which will be held in Olympia on Jan. 27 and 28.

The name of Kebel Murphy, State Senator from the Fifth District, will also appear on the call when it is sent out this week.

Local conferences will precede the State Congress in Olympia. Since the distance will prevent many organizations from sending delegates, it is planned to hold local meetings at which delegates will be elected to a broad committee to attend the Congress.

The State Congress will lay down plans in the fight for the enactment of Initiative Four, the State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill here. Under the legislative laws of the State, the Workers' Bill, identical to the Federal Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, will be presented to the State Legislature for action as the first order of business when it meets Jan. 15. If 50,000 signatures are attached to it in the form of a petition. The legislature may pass the bill, reject it or vote a substitute, but in any event, if it fails of passage, the measure goes before the voters at the next general election.

Nazis' Ranks Split in U. S. (Continued from Page 1)

which the Haegle faction answered in a special edition of the "Beobachter."

While no political differences between the two groups can be noted in these leaflets, the Haegle group accuses the Gissli group of corruption, while the Gissli group calls the other "cowardly traitors" and calls them no less corrupt.

Though Haegle is in possession of the paper, the print shop and the telephones, the editorial and business offices are being held by the Schnuch group until Dec. 18, when they will have to leave there because of an injunction taken out by Haegle.

Charge Defense of Hauptmann The Haegle group held a meeting last Tuesday attended by about 200 people, in which the accusations against Schnuch were repeated. Schnuch answered with two meetings on Wednesday, one in Yorkville, where Gissli spoke, and one in Brooklyn, where Schuster made an address. The Haegle faction claims that Schnuch has been collecting money for the defense of Bruno Hauptmann, accused in the Lindbergh baby murder.

According to latest information from reliable sources, the foreign department of the German Nazi party, undoubtedly under orders from Goebbels, has ordered the German Embassy to intervene in the fight and prevent the internal fights and corruption from becoming known to the American public. In case of a solution which the German Propaganda Ministry likes, the money needed for the publication of a paper will again be forthcoming.

It is said that the "Deutscher Beobachter" will not be published any longer, unless the Schnuch group succeeds in getting it into their own hands again.

Relief Workers Strike For Better Conditions On Lancaster Project

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 21.—Relief workers here under the leadership of the Workers Protective Association yesterday struck a decisive blow in the fight against the Pennsylvania area to better their work conditions.

On the initiative of their job committee, the workers at the Washington School job took up the question of their right to make up time lost through no fault of their own. When the foreman threatened the men, the job committee met and decided upon a one-day strike, and 64 men walked off the job at once.

If the relief administration refuses to comply with their demands, the men will take up the matter of a general strike on all relief jobs, a spokesman of the executive committee of the Workers Protective Union stated yesterday.

It was also stated that the Workers Protective Association has already elected a delegation to attend the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance which will meet in Washington on Jan. 5 to 7.

SOVIET PROTESTS KIDNAPING MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The Soviet consul at Harbin, Manchukuo, has protested the kidnaping of Dmitriyevich Rovenko, a consulate courier, it was reported here yesterday.

Rovenko was kidnaped by White-Guardists and questioned regarding consulate affairs. He was thrown from an automobile after the questioning.

SCOTTSBORO RALLY PIERCES MISSISSIPPI JIM-CROW BARRIER

WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS PROTEST FRAME-UP OF BOYS

Mass Meetings in Pennsylvania and Delaware Pledge Support to I.L.D.—Civil Liberties Endorses Legal Defense Action

OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 21.—Smashing through the jim-crow edicts of the Mississippi white rulers, 150 Negro and white workers and croppers held a Scottsboro protest rally here and adopted a resolution protesting the frame-up of the boys and demanding their unconditional release. Representatives were present from the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense, the Share Croppers Union and the Young Communist League.

Rally in Washington

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 21.—Following up the signal victory of Wilmington workers in breaking through the police terror in this private State-domain of the DuPont munition interests by holding a successful Scottsboro demonstration here last month, the local branch of the International Labor Defense is arranging another Scottsboro rally for December 23, at 2 o'clock.

The meeting, which will be addressed by Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Mother Bloor, will be held at the National Theatre, 810 French Street.

COATSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 21.

More than 300 persons, Negro and white, crowded into the Elks Auditorium here to welcome the Scottsboro Mother, Mrs. Ada Wright, and pledge support to the mass and legal fight, led by the International Labor Defense, for the lives and freedom of the nine innocent boys.

Civil Liberties Supports Defense

The American Civil Liberties Union has endorsed the legal defense of the Scottsboro boys by the International Labor Defense, it was announced yesterday by the national office of the I.L.D. The endorsement was made public by Roger Baldwin, director of the A. C. L. U., at the Washington Conference on Civil Liberties held last week under the auspices of the Union, and was greeted enthusiastically by most of the delegates in attendance.

The conference passed a resolution

endorsing the mass and legal fight led by the I. L. D. for the release of the nine boys.

The Export Local of the United Mine Workers, No. 5747, voted

unanimously to join the International Labor Defense in a body, last Saturday.

Carl Hacker, district organizer

of the I. L. D., was invited to speak to the local, which has a membership of more than 400, and the decision was made following his talk on the necessity of setting up an adequate defense apparatus in the local as part of the mass defense movement of the I. L. D. Over 200 members were present.

The U. M. W. local in Westmoreland

City has also invited Hacker to speak on defense at their next meeting.

The Export local has already endorsed

the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance and elected a delegate.

NAZIS ROUND UP SAAR VOTES

TIEN-SIN, China, Dec. 21.—The Chekiang Agency communicates that numbers of Germans of Saar origin who have been living for several years in China have left for Europe in order to take part in the plebiscite of Jan. 13.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mass Meeting and send off for Delegates to National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance, Friday, Dec. 28, 8 p.m., at Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Streets. Speakers: Herbert Benjamin, Mother Bloor, William N. Jones, Freiheit Harmonica Band.

Soviet Satirical Film "Two Thieves"

shown twice at Workers School, 908 Chestnut St., Saturday evening, December 22, at 7:30 and 9:30. Short talk on religion, introducing picture. Adm. 25c.

Chicago, Ill.

PROF. LAWRENCE MARTIN of Northwestern University will speak at Pen and Hammer Forum, 20 E. Ontario St., Chicago, on Sunday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 p.m. His subject is: "Read-Don't Believe"—an analysis of Chicago newspapers. Admission 15 cents.

Red Party with Bob Minor and Louis Gettles

Interesting, Educational, Monday, Xmas Eve, Dec. 24, 8:30 p.m. at 1322 N. Campbell St. Speakers: Sec. 9. Come and have a swell time.

Newark, N. J.

Workers School of Newark, N. J., will hold a Dance and Entertainment Saturday, Dec. 22, 8:30 p.m. at I.W.O. Center, 515 Clinton Ave. Speaker, A. Mankoff. Adm. 25c.

Rochester, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE concert and dance Saturday, Dec. 22, 8 p.m. at Lithuanian Hall, 35 Joseph Ave., to celebrate opening permanent office by I.L.D. Subscription 15 cents.

Cleveland, Ohio

Hear the Avanti's Entertainment and Dance, Sunday, Dec. 23, 2 p.m. at 520 E. 75th St. Adm. 2 C.P.

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

East St. Louis, Mo.

Benefit Banquet, Sunday, Dec. 23, 7 p.m. at Yocum Hall, 337 Collinsville St. Admission to banquet, 25c per plate.

Jobless Win

Right to Visit Jailed Leader

Councils Lead Fight

Against Renewed Police Terror

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—A delegation of eleven workers today visited the Blawnox Workhouse to demand that Phil Frankfeld, unemployed Council leader, now serving a two-to-four year term there, be recognized as a political prisoner, with the right to receive any publications or literature which he desires and to be visited at least once a week by his wife and infant son.

The committee requested they be allowed to meet Frankfeld, but were refused permission by Warden Braun, at first on the grounds that "the laws of the state" prohibit such visits. Later, however, Braun admitted that he is allowed considerable leeway in deciding questions of that nature.

He declared that he "would not bar the door to Frankfeld's wife and child," and promised to admit working class literature or publications to the prisoner if they met with official approval. Frankfeld now receives the Daily Worker on condition that he hands it back to the jailer after reading it.

Has Lost 30 Pounds

Braun was informed that Frankfeld had already lost 30 pounds in the dust-infested rag shop of the workhouse and the committee demanded that he be removed to a position less detrimental to his health.

Braun agreed to do this if "an examination by the jail's physician showed he needs to be moved."

In an interview lasting over an hour, the committee's questions brought out the position toward the working class of a jail warden who was once an A. F. of L. leader.

Braun was once an official of the

Brotherhood of Painters, and "didn't receive cash instead of scrip," and that arguments to the effect that the unemployed were irresponsible and not fit to handle money were put forward by the welfare department simply to give moral justification to their relief starvation plans.

Workers on relief here are

supposedly free to choose the grocer they wish to patronize. Bancroft explained to the Board of Public Welfare that some grocers give the unemployed credit beyond the limit of the scrip they present, and that then the unemployed are obliged to trade only with the one store.

34 Blast Furnaces

Closed in Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The world's records attained by Soviet industry disclosed in recent statistics published there stand out by contrast with the frozen blast furnaces and the general retrogression of metallurgy in fascist Germany.

The number of blast furnaces in the Reich are as follows: 182 blast furnaces in 1929, as against 148 at the end of 1934; 34 abandoned or scrapped. The figures for the United States are: 354 blast furnaces in 1929; 282 at the beginning of 1934; 92 abandoned or destroyed.

Have the Daily Worker mailed

to your home. Become a subscriber!

Steel Workers Force

Leaders to Reject N. R. A. Truce

By TOM KEENAN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—Mass pressure of rank and file members of the Amalgamated Association, which has been expressed in an indignant rejection of the company union agreement whereby the Iron and Steel Institute seeks to force a six-months "truce" on the steel workers, forced Mike Tighe and A. F. of L. top leaders to turn down the latest proposal of the steel employers, made in Washington under the "personal supervision" of President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, the Steel Labor Board continues to delay action on pending demands for reinstatement of blacklisted steel workers and government-supervised elections in plants of the major steel companies, in hopes that a "truce" can be entered without bucking the U. S. Steel Corporation. Many cases, notably those of the Duquesne and McDonald plants of Carnegie Steel Co. have been "pending" now for over eight months but the Board is by no means averse to further stalling.

Same Old Plan

The proposals of attorneys for the steel trust were essentially the same as those offered to Duquesne employees three weeks ago—the company would recognize mill committees of the Amalgamated as "col-

lective bargaining representatives"

of only those workers belonging to the A. A. reserving at the same time the right to deal with "minority groups" of employees, namely company unions.

Under such an agreement, "collective bargaining" for the Amalgamated workers would mean simply the hearing of their demands by company officials, following which the office door would be politely opened and the union committee would be ushered out with either a refusal or the ignoring of their requests by the company, as the workers' share of the bargaining arrangement.

Committees from the company union, on the other hand, would be welcomed with open arms by the company officials, their demands the company would see that they were not too serious, would be promptly granted, and the company stool-pigeons could then spread the news through the plant of their successful negotiations with the management.

Almed to Break Union

Thus the outside union would be broken, the workers lured away from it by the spectacular work of the company union, and when the A. A. lodge had been sufficiently decomposed, the company could take back what little it had granted

Moved to Stop Strike

When a strike threatened in the steel industry last spring, the A. A. top leaders and Wm. Green turned their undivided attention to preventing a walkout. They are still concentrating on the same job.

The steel workers are demanding

the fulfillment of some of the false

VOTE

for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598

This ballot is sponsored by the

Daily Worker

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

50 East 13th Street New York

(Cut out and sign this ballot today)

BALLOT

I have read the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and vote

FOR ☐ AGAINST ☐

Name _____ City _____

Address _____

Vote without delay and return your ballot at once to the worker who gave it to you, or mail it to the "Daily Worker"

Newspapermen

Win Demands For More Pay

Cleveland News Signs

Contract With the

Guild Local

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 21.—The Cleveland Local of the American Newspaper Guild yesterday signed a one-year contract with the Cleveland News, covering 100 editorial writers as well as office boys and apprentices, which provides for union conditions.

Reporters, editorial writers,

rewrite men, copy readers and photographers of four years and more experience are to be paid a minimum of \$40.00 a week. Those receiving between \$40.00 and \$50.00 a week prior to December 15 will receive a 10 per cent increase. A 40-hour, five-day week is guaranteed. Any employee who has been with the paper for more than nine years is to receive three months wages in advance.

The contract is considered an im-

portant victory in the Guild's fight to force the newspaper publishers to grant union conditions.

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

DAYTON, O., Dec. 21.—A new chapter of the American Newspaper Guild was formed here last Sunday afternoon when 21 newspapermen signed application cards and organized the Dayton Newspaper Guild. Newspapermen of all the Dayton papers—Herald, News Journal, Review (weekly) and Dayton Labor Union (trade union journal)—are among those enrolled.

Inspired by the heroic struggle

carried on by the Guild in the Newark Ledger strike, the Dayton newspapermen received with great enthusiasm the Guild's delegates from Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. The organizational plan outlined by W. M. Davy, executive secretary of the Cleveland Newspaper Guild and organizer of the Fourth Region of the Guild, met with enthusiastic response. The constitution, with only minor changes, was adopted forthwith.

Curt Lovely of the News, who

acted as chairman, was elected president; Jimmy Henry of the Herald, secretary-treasurer; and Jean Whitaker of the Review, vice-president.

The newly elected Executive

Board, comprised of the three officers and two representatives of each unit, drew up plans to organize the rest of the newspapermen in Dayton into the Guild.

Heinz Neumann Held

By Swiss Government

Heinz Neumann, former leader of the German Communist Party, has been arrested in Switzerland, and is being held for extradition to Germany, according to a cablegram received here today by the International Labor Defense.

Wide protest against the

determination of the Swiss government to violate the traditional right of asylum by sending Neumann to Germany, where he faces imprisonment, torture, and lynch-trial for his leadership of anti-fascist activities.

The Swiss Consul in New York

is at 466 Fourth Ave. and is telephone number is BOgardus 4-5256.

The Daily Worker is the best

collective organizer among the workers for better living conditions, adequate winter relief, against lay-offs, wage-cuts and stretchout. An increased circulation will insure more widespread struggles for these demands. Get your friends, your shopmates, to read the Daily Worker regularly!

Protests demanding freedom

and right of asylum for Neumann should be addressed to the Swiss consulates in Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and to Marc Peter, Swiss minister to the United States, at Washington, D. C.

The Swiss Consul in New York

is at 466 Fourth Ave. and is telephone number is BOgardus 4-5256.

The industrial production index

is pursuing a steady downward trend, even in the war industries. Bankruptcies have reached an all-time record and carloadings have declined sharply.

As an indirect but certain

barometer of the wage-cuts now being effected all over France may be taken the fact that while retail prices have dropped five per cent the cost of living fell only one per cent.

The industrial production index

is pursuing a steady downward trend, even in the war industries. Bankruptcies have reached an all-time record and carloadings have declined sharply.

But even with this additional

strength, the maneuvers of Tighe and Green with the steel companies present a constant danger to the workers. Whole districts have passed unanimous resolutions against the conclusion of any "truce" with the steel captains, but the burden of Tighe's objection to truce proposals is a demand for "majority rule" only. Demands for higher wages and shorter hours are not raised.

The utmost vigilance is needed

to prevent Tighe and Green from signing a contract such as the steel companies have made before with unions—a contract with individuals as heads of the union, instead of with the approval of the union membership. This is the type of agreement which John L. Lewis concluded with

Hearst Continues Poisonous Forgeries in New Campaign To Whip Up Fascist Provocation Against American Labor

Publisher Resorts To Shameless Lies Against Communists

He Deliberately Distorts Sections of Program of the Communist International in Attacks on Militant Workers

Again and again William Randolph Hearst resorts to the most poisonous forgeries of Lenin's writings and of the program of the Communist International in order to whip up fascist provocation against American labor, and especially its most militant section, the Communist Party.

Previously we exposed how Hearst deliberately twisted Lenin's writings to suit his own needs. Now we discover Hearst's deliberate distortion of sections of the program of the Communist International. We print herewith that section of the program of the Communist International from which Hearst takes a few sentences, rewrites them to suit his own poisonous propaganda needs. Not satisfied with this, Hearst's scribbles add whole sections which do not exist in the original. For example, Hearst for days now has been reprinting what he claims is a quotation from the program of the Communist International, adopted at its Sixth Congress in 1928. We print below the section on "The Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," which is of the greatest importance in view of present events in the Soviet Union.

Concrete Question
Hearst, for example, concocts the following spurious quotation: "The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of the power of the bourgeoisie, the destruction of the machinery of the capitalist state."

"We proclaim openly that our design can only be realized by the violent overthrow of the entire transitional social order."

Here the trick is obvious, by partially accurate quotation, though with tricky capitalization, and by absolute distortion of other sections, Hearst tries to give his readers a picture of Communism which is absolutely false.

The section of the program, printed below, which Hearst distorts, reads as follows: "The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of bourgeois power, the destruction of the capitalist state apparatus, the smashing of police, bureaucratic hierarchy, the judiciary, parliaments, etc., and substituting in its place new organs of proletarian power, to serve primarily as instruments of suppression of the exploiters."

Explicated in the Text
This is fully explained in the following text itself:

IV. THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

1. The Transition Period and the Conquest of Power by the Proletariat.

Between capitalist society and Communist society a period of revolutionary transformation intervenes, during which the one changes into the other. Correspondingly, there is also an intervening period of political transition, in which the essential State form is the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. The transition from the world dictatorship of imperialism to the world dictatorship of the proletariat extends over a long period of proletarian struggles with defeats as well as victories; a period of continuous general crisis in capitalist relationships and growth of socialist revolutions, i. e., of proletarian civil wars against the bourgeoisie; a period of national wars and colonial rebellions which, although not in themselves revolutionary proletarian socialist movements, are, nevertheless, objectively, insofar as they undermine the domination of imperialism, constituent parts of the world proletarian revolution; a period in which capitalist and socialist economic and social systems exist side by side in the proletarian relationships as well as in armed conflict; a period of formation of a Union of Soviet Republics; a period in which the ties between the Soviet States and the colonial peoples become more and more closely established, etc.

Uneven economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism. This unevenness is still more pronounced and acute in the epoch of imperialism. Hence, it follows that the international proletarian revolution cannot be conceived as a single event occurring simultaneously all over the world; at first socialism may be victorious in a few, or even in one single capitalist country. Every such proletarian victory, however, broadens the basis of the world revolution and consequently still further intensifies the general crisis of capitalism. Thus, the capitalist system as a whole reaches the point of its final collapse; the dictatorship of finance capital perishes and gives place to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Bourgeois revolutions brought about the political liberation of a system of productive relationships that had already established itself and become economically dominant, and transferred political power from the hands of one class of exploiters to the hands of another.

PREPARING THE FASCIST BREW!

by Burck



Union Editor Gets 6 Months In Cuba Prison

Isidro Figueras, trade union and Communist Party leader of Cuba, has been arrested by the Menditea government and sentenced to six months in prison, according to news received today by the International Labor Defense. Figueras, who is a railroad worker, was arrested in a printing shop where he was editing the revolutionary trade union federation of Cuba.

Since the suspension of the right of habeas corpus on Dec. 13, more than 130 members of opposition parties have been arrested by the Menditea government. While the major attacks of the Cuban government have been directed against workers and peasants enrolled in revolutionary organizations, many of the arrested members of the A. B. C. bourgeois-landlord organization with fascist tendencies which, reflecting the conflict among members of the Cuban ruling class, is opposing the Menditea regime.

The New York district of the International Labor Defense today called a protest to President Menditea, Havana, Cuba, against this latest attack on the leadership of the Cuban workers and peasants. All other organizations are urged to send cables at once demanding the immediate release of Figueras.

rectly out of the broadest possible mass movement of the toilers, secures the maximum of mass activity and is consequently, the surest guarantee of final victory.

The Soviet form of State, being the highest form of democracy, namely, proletarian democracy, is the very opposite of bourgeois democracy, which is bourgeois dictatorship in a masked form. The Soviet State is the dictatorship of the proletariat, the rule of a single class—the proletariat. Unlike bourgeois democracy, proletarian democracy openly admits its class character and aims avowedly at the suppression of the exploiters in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population. It deprives its class enemies of political rights and, under special historical conditions, may grant the proletariat a number of temporary advantages, not for the purpose of strengthening its role of leader. While disarming and suppressing its class enemies, the proletarian State at the same time regards this deprivation of political rights and partial restriction of liberty of the bourgeois-bureaucratic hierarchy, the judiciary, parliaments, etc., and substituting in its place new organs of proletarian power, to serve primarily as instruments for the suppression of the exploiters.

As has been shown by the experience of the October revolution of 1917 and by the Hungarian revolution, which immeasurably enlarged the experience of the Paris Commune of 1871, the most suitable form of proletarian state is the Soviet State—a new type of State, which differs in principle from the bourgeois State, not only in its class content, but also in its internal structure. This is precisely the type of State which, emerging as it does di-

County Heads Forced To Back Workers Bill For Jobless Insurance

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 21. — One thousand unemployed men and women of Summit county marched on the city and county offices of the welfare administration here Tuesday demanding immediate issuance of winter cash relief and endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A delegation headed by Ben Atkins and Fred Seibert paced the demands for \$40 cash winter relief to each unemployed family and \$15 to single men, and action on the Workers' Bill before the City Council while another delegation headed by Fred Yale and Ben Murphy placed similar demands before the county commissioners.

Whereas the City Council refused point blank to meet the demands, the county commissioners endorsed the Workers' Bill and the demand for a flat 50 per cent increase in relief rates.

The unemployed demanded an open hearing before the city finance commission to pass on the recommendations of the county commissioners for the relief increase.

A resolution was also presented to the City Council protesting the so-called "occupational tax" proposed by the top officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Scores of workers later signed up with the Unemployment Council.

of the proletariat, the peasants and all toilers into the struggle for Socialism, into the work of building up Socialism, and into the practical administration of the State; in the whole of their work they rely upon the working class organizations and practice the principles of broad democracy among the toilers to a far greater extent and immeasurably closer to the masses than any other form of government. The right of electing and recalling delegates, the combination of the executive with the legislative power, the electoral system based on a production and not on a residential qualification (election by work-shops, factories, etc.) all this secures for the working class and for the broad masses of the toilers who march under its hegemony systematic, continuous and active participation in all public affairs—economic, social, political, military and cultural—and marks the sharp difference that exists between the bourgeois-parliamentary republic and the Soviet dictatorship of the proletariat.

Bourgeois democracy, with its formal equality of all citizens before the law, is in reality based on a glaring material and economic inequality of classes. By leaving inviolable, defending and strengthening the monopoly of the capitalist and landlord classes in the vital means of production, bourgeois democracy, as far as the exploited classes and especially the proletariat is concerned, converts this formal equality before the law and these democratic rights and liberties—into a means for the perpetuation of the narrow craft and professional interests, but for the purpose of uniting the backward and scattered rural proletariat, the semi-proletariat and the toiling peasants still more closely with the more progressive strata of the workers, for the purpose of gradually and systematically overcoming class divisions altogether. Being an all-embracing form of the unity and organization of the masses under the leadership of the proletariat, the Soviets, in actual fact, draw the broad masses

N.R.A. Board Hatches Plan Against Strike

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21. — The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday sent a letter to the Southbridge local of the United Textile Workers Union, recommending that the strike at the Hamilton Woolen Mill be called off. This recommendation follows the announcement by the Hamilton Woolen Company that its mill will close permanently because of the strike, and supposedly aims at preventing the closing of the mill.

The scheme for breaking the Southbridge strike is perfectly in line with the recent maneuver of the Atlantic and Pacific Stores Company of Cleveland and of many other cases, which are very common lately.

Six hundred are on strike in Southbridge because the company refuses to reinstate 200 union members, choosing to keep the 200 scabs. The strike has been marked by militant mass picketing and state troopers have been sent in, on the ground that the local police were considered inadequate for the situation.

A million votes are wanted on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). Use the Daily Worker to arouse sentiment for this bill. Get subscribers!

means the monopoly of these means of production in the hands of the proletariat as the dominant class in society, the Soviet State, first and foremost guarantees to the working class and to the toilers generally the material conditions for the exercise of their rights by providing them with premises, public buildings, printing plants, travelling facilities, etc.

In the domain of general political rights the Soviet State, while depriving the exploiters and the enemies of the people of political rights, completely abolishes for the first time all inequality of citizenship, which under systems of exploitation is based on distinctions of sex, religion and nationality; in this sphere it establishes an equality that is not to be found in any bourgeois country. In this respect, also, the dictatorship of the proletariat steadily lays down the material basis upon which this equality may be truly exercised by introducing measures for the emancipation of women, the industrialization of former colonies, etc.

Soviet democracy, therefore, is proletarian democracy, democracy of the toiling masses, democracy directed against the exploiters.

The Soviet State completely disarms the bourgeoisie and concentrates all arms in the hands of the proletariat; it is the armed proletarian State. The armed forces of the Soviet State are organized on a class basis, which corresponds to the general structure of the proletarian dictatorship, and guarantees the role of leadership to the industrial proletariat. This organization, while maintaining revolutionary discipline, ensures to the workers of the Red Army and Navy close and constant contacts with the masses of the toilers, participation in the administration of the country and in the work of building up Socialism.

Higher Textile Prices Is Aim Of U.S. Survey

Hour and Wage Study Designed to Check Rise Demand

By ROBERT DUNN

Washington correspondents inform us that the government report on the cotton textile industry, which will be issued soon, will show that the industry in New England is now back to the "labor costs" of the period just before the economic crisis set in. At the same time it is expected to show that the cotton textile industry in the South now has "labor costs" which are from 30 to 40 per cent above those of the pre-crisis period. Thus, manufacturers in the South will be urged to raise prices to meet the more difficult position relatively than they were some years ago.

According to the opinion of high officials in the United States Department of Labor, President Roosevelt will be urged to push prices of cotton textiles still higher so that both northern and southern capitalists may be assured of good profits. A higher tariff will also be proposed as one of the "ways out" for cotton mill owners.

The investigation of hours, wages and working conditions in the cotton industry, completed Oct. 31, will doubtless be used to show what the previous report of Leon Henderson of the N.R.A. Division of Economic Research and Planning was used to show last June, i. e., that the cotton textile workers will have to wait for wage increases until the "durable goods industries" of the United States are revived. This means that the textile workers will have to wait a long, long time, in fact indefinitely, for any improvement—if the government and the employers have their way.

In making this survey, certain confidential instructions were issued to the investigators, one of which read: "Field supervisors and other field agents having individual assignments are authorized to hire clerical help, whenever it is possible to expedite the work." However, it adds, "Such help must be approved by the mill officials, whose records are being audited." It is certainly a great help to the mill owners to have this check on the government investigators.

Another part of the special confidential instructions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with this textile survey, orders the "general plant information" to be obtained "from the person in charge of industrial relations or personnel administration." In other words, all the information with regard to "welfare work," "garden plots," "company stores," "athletics," "health insurance," "safety work" and other such matters listed in the schedules is to come directly from the very officer of the mill who is most interested in making these devices very attractive to the government investigator.

Mayor's Plan On Utilities Brings Rift

NEW YORK. — Every indication points to the fact that the much-touted LaGuardia utility program will not reduce one cent of the \$65,000,000 "excess" which even the Public Service Commission revealed as part of the robbery by the utilities of the city population.

The publicity by Secretary Tokes to provide P. W. A. funds for a New York municipal plant is rapidly being covered more and more tenuous as Tokes' latest statements show that he will provide funds only "where it can be shown that the rates are not reasonable." Also, the LaGuardia plan will not affect the production of current for private consumption, only for government buildings.

Dispute on Scales
There is a dispute between the government and the utilities on the rate scales. But this dispute is limited only to how much shall be scaled off the utility rates which have risen steadily throughout the deepening crisis, providing some antagonism between the utility trust and other sections of the capitalist class.

That there can be no real fight against the utilities by either Roosevelt or LaGuardia is indicated by the fact that recent evidence shows that the Consolidated Gas company of New York was besieged by LaGuardia's Republican Party for election contributions, while the Consolidated Gas monopoly has direct connections with the Roosevelt government through Tammany Hall and the Democratic State machine.

Private Conferences
Roosevelt has been holding private conferences with the utility magnates during the past week.

A recent survey by the Public Service Commission showed that the utility rates could be cut at once by 40 per cent and still give the utilities 6 per cent profits on their swollen capitalizations in addition to five and a half per cent for depreciation.

Your friend may be a steady reader of the Daily Worker. Get him to become a regular subscriber and help increase the circulation of the Daily Worker!

Prison Tortures In Poland Rival Cruelties of Nazis

Beatings, Maltreatment of Sick and Other Wanton Savageries Mark Daily Routine of Concentration Barracks at Kartus-Bereza

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WARSAW, Dec. 21. — The dark veil which hung over the first concentration camp of Poland, the dungeon-barracks of Kartus-Bereza, has been lifted only in the last few days.

A regime of persecution and torture that rivals the practices of the German Nazis, the details of the barbaric

cruelties of Polish fascism reveal the actual breadth of the working class struggles now taking place there. The prisoners are held in barracks cells with stone floors. There are 30 in each cell. Most of the prisoners sleep on the cold stone floor—only a few of them have straw sack mattresses. Even in the "dispensary" the sick prisoners have to lie on the floor. There are no tables or benches in the barracks. The prisoners can only sit on the floor. And they eat the food given them also on the floor. Only on Sundays or holidays, benches are placed at the disposal of the prisoners for one hour.

The notorious Posen Police-Inspector, Grefner, was appointed to supervise the camp, the same Grefner who in 1931, in answer to the complaints of certain citizens against ill treatment on the part of the police during the dispersal of a demonstration, said: "The policemen are blockheads, they didn't hit out hard as they should have done."

The day in the camp begins at 4 a. m. At the beginning prayers were an obligation, but now the prisoners are compelled to sing the "First Brigade" (the Horst-Wessel) song of the Polish fascists. The particular work assigned to the prisoners depends on the seal with which they sing this song. The whole day passes in forced labor, mainly building of roads in the marshy districts. Besides this, the prisoners are made to do the dirtiest work, as for instance, to clean the spittoons with bare hands.

The prisoners work under the strictest guard. A machine gun is brought to the place of work. There is a policeman on guard for every two prisoners. The work surpasses all human strength. The prisoners are made to work twelve hours a day.

During the work the prisoners are forced to keep their heads lowered, for they must not look at each other, and of course not speak to each other. Also in the barracks the prisoners are not allowed to speak to each other. In place of beasts of burden the prisoners are made to drag the heavy-work carts along. Those who fall from exhaustion are again brought to their feet by means of clubs. For the slightest "offense" the prisoners are made to do military drill. "Up and down" for hours long, and they are punched about and beaten with sticks or rubber clubs all the time. Kicking the prisoners, particularly with hob-nailed boots, is a daily occurrence. Besides this the prisoners are thrown into dark punishment cells where they are only given a piece of bread and some water every other day.

Notwithstanding the extremely hard work 10 cents has been established as the cost of each prisoner. Breakfast, dinner and supper consist of dishwater that is called "soup." Only recently a piece of black bread is also being given to each prisoner. The prisoners are not allowed to receive food parcels from their relatives, or to buy any additional food. If nevertheless, a parcel arrives for anyone, the prisoner in question must ask that the parcel be destroyed for he "does not need it." If he refuses to do this, he is horribly mishandled.

Sick prisoners are sent to the doctor only by permission of the camp commander. With a temperature below 39 degrees (centigrade) the prisoner is declared by the doctor to be quite well—and so he is punished for shamming. The same conditions prevail for the sick as for the other prisoners, they get the same food.

From the very beginning the prisoners are not allowed to wear their own underclothes. The camp is full of vermin and this is often the cause of skin diseases.

Beatings and tortures of every kind complete the regime in Kartus-Bereza. Had not Inspector Grefner, in the presence of the prisoners, ordered the policemen to "give it to them right in their mugs" whenever this is considered necessary? An assistant-inspector declared to a group of prisoners: "The world has never seen the like of what we are going to do with you." The authorities fear that due to the policemen being constantly with the prisoners "they may become too soft-hearted," so the policemen are often changed. This happens mostly to those of the policemen who are too insistent in mistreatment and torturing the prisoners.

The released prisoners are not provided with any return tickets or other means of returning to their homes. Before they leave, they are made to promise never to tell of the conditions in the camp. To some of these released prisoners Grefner himself declared: "You are free. You must never participate in any political activities, and if you let drop one single word about how you were treated here, you will find yourselves here again."

Workers of Newark To Conduct Meeting In Memory of Kirov

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21. — A mass memorial meeting to honor the memory of Sergei Kirov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who was murdered by counter-revolutionists, will be held here Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 901 Broad St.

The mass meeting, which has been called by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Newark, will answer the slanderous charges leveled at the Soviet Union by its enemies after it sentenced 108 counter-revolutionists to death.

Strong Unity in Scottsboro Case Is Urged

Call for United Front
Is Sent to American
Committee

NEW YORK — Calling the emergency need for immediate unity of all forces ready to work for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys, another call for united action was addressed to the American Scottsboro Committee, by the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee.

The full statement follows:
American Scottsboro Committee,
189 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:
On November 24th, we addressed a letter to your Committee, proposing that a conference be arranged during the week of November 26th at which representatives of the American Scottsboro Committee will meet with representatives of the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee to discuss how steps can be taken to present a solid front in the fight for the unconditional freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

In reply we received your letter of December 3rd which stated, "Our Committee does not see the way clear for a conference at this time." Most seriously, we must state, that if ever there was a time when united action is imperative on the part of all true friends of the Scottsboro boys, it is now. We wish to win their freedom and to achieve justice in this momentous case which involves the rights, lives and liberties of the thirteen million bitterly oppressed Negro people and of all the masses of the people, white as well as black—that time is now!

Crucial Stage
Again we point to the crucial stage of the case, with the appeals once more pending before the U. S. Supreme Court—the lives of these nine innocent boys and all that they symbolize hanging desperately in the balance. Surely at such a crucial moment, it is clear that any division of the defense forces, or any imperiling of the lives of these boys and the vital issues involved, and objectively aids the forces of fascist reaction which drive ruthlessly to the murder of these innocent boys.

Yet such division exists. And we are compelled by the very urgency of the situation which now menaces the lives of these boys, to call upon every member of your Committee seriously to consider the grave responsibility which you have assumed in this crucial and fateful situation. Whatever thoughts may have been entertained of providing "a better defense," it is now clear that the defense, unsupported charges, and widespread propaganda of the Scottsboro boys, to call upon every member of your Committee seriously to consider the grave responsibility which you have assumed in this crucial and fateful situation. Whatever thoughts may have been entertained of providing "a better defense," it is now clear that the defense, unsupported charges, and widespread propaganda of the Scottsboro boys, to call upon every member of your Committee seriously to consider the grave responsibility which you have assumed in this crucial and fateful situation.

Moreover, when your Committee refuses to meet with us to consider the means of achieving united action, you block the way towards overcoming this deadly division and establishing the united front of defense action which alone can save and free these innocent, tortured boys.

I.L.D. Saved Them
Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris were saved from execution on December 7th by the I.L.D. which secured the stay of execution, through attorney Frankel, from the Alabama Supreme Court. The petitions and briefs in the appeals for these boys are now before the U. S. Supreme Court, filed by the outstanding constitutional lawyers Osmond K. Frankel and Walter H. Pollak. Mr. Pollak successfully made the first appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

These are concrete achievements in the vital defense of the Scottsboro boys which prove that the I.L.D. is in full charge of the defense and that it is working successfully. The decision of the conference of many important organizations, recently held in Washington under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, to "endorse and support the legal and mass defense of the I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case," along with other similar actions particularly in the South, show the growing realization of the imperative need for immediate united action.

We are, therefore, bound to urge again that your Committee will immediately remove the one serious hindrance in the way of this essential unity. This Committee (National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee), elected by numerous organizations, works solely for the broadest united action of all organizations and individuals, regardless of religious, political or any other differences, on the basis of unconditional and safe release of the Scottsboro boys.

We urge that representatives of your Committee meet with representatives of this Committee as quickly as possible before the end of this week, to consider how this vital united defense action can be realized. We earnestly say that we are ready to do everything possible to achieve this necessary end.

We also request that Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of Clarence Norris and a representative of this Committee, be placed on the program to speak at the benefit performance

ON THE ROLE OF LOVESTONE GROUP AT N. E. C. MEETING OF SOCIALIST PARTY

By JACK STACHEL

One of the phases of the recent N. E. C. meeting of the Socialist Party at which the question of the united front with the Communist Party was taken up, is not yet generally known to the readers. It concerns the role of the Lovestone group, Lovestone personally headed a delegation of his group to this meeting for the purpose of putting forward his proposal for a united front of his group with the Socialist Party. We wish here to bring forward some facts in this connection. We are making these comments on the basis of the declaration of the Lovestone group to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party.

Lovestone in this document does not once mention the proposals for united front made by the Communist Party to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party. He does not state if he is for such a united front or not. But what he does say is very enlightening. He gives every conceivable argument to the Waldman group and for that matter to Norman Thomas why they should reject the united front with the Communist Party.

He makes a vicious attack on the League Against War and Fascism, on the International Labor Defense, etc. Lovestone crawls before the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party especially before its openly right wing section when he points to the already existing "cooperation" in a number of fields referring to the trade unions. Certainly such cooperation exists in the I. L. W. U. where the Lovestone-Zimmerman fully supports the reactionary policies of the "Socialist" Dubinsky. Such cooperation is already mutual as can be seen from the fact that Zimmerman has elected to office only because he received the full support of the Forward, and the whole of the socialist party in New York, consisting of the most outspoken right wing and reactionary elements.

Appeals to "Old Guard"

Finally Lovestone tries to show his real credentials which he be-

lieves ought to give him admission to the special consideration for united front with the Socialist Party, and even with Waldman and Co., even tho he can sympathize with these gentlemen in their rejection of the united front with the Communist Party. He says in his statement:

"It is well known that one of the issues leading to our separation from the official Communist Party was our outright rejection of the false and vicious theory of 'social fascism' with all that implies. We have always striven to establish comradesly relations of cooperation between our organizations, such as should properly exist between two working class organizations both opposed to capitalism, though differing on the ultimate political objectives and on the most effective policies to be pursued. We have never slackened our agitation in favor of the united labor front, and especially in favor of the closest possible cooperation between the Communist and Socialist movements in the class struggle."

It is not clear that Lovestone gives here every argument to Waldman, Onal and Company on how to fight against the united front? Is it not clear that Lovestone is trying to lend a helping hand to Norman Thomas who admits that he agrees with Waldman in his opposition to the united front but who differs with him "on the way our position should be stated?"

We are not going to enter into a discussion here with Lovestone on how Hilquit, Waldman, Onal, Abe Cahan and Co., or even Thomas have always fought "against capitalism," and whether the differences between social democracy and Communism are merely on the "ultimate political objectives" after capitalism is abolished as Lovestone implies and on the "most effective policies to be pursued" by those who agree in their "opposition to capitalism." The whole history of the class struggle and of the period especially since and after the World War makes ridiculous such an assertion.

What we wish to expose is the falsification of history on the part of Lovestone, so that every worker, and especially every honest Socialist worker will understand the methods and the Tammany trickery of Lovestone and his group. Lovestone states that he was expelled from the Communist Party because he was opposed to the Party policies on the united front and on the character of social democracy. Let us see if Lovestone cares anything for the truth. Let us have Lovestone himself tell us his stand on these questions when he was still a member of the Party:

"We emphasize that the increased preparations for the coming struggle mean an intensified fight by us against the Socialists. The more the imperialist aspirations rise, the quicker the social democrats will come to the bourgeoisie. The more acute the imperialist rivalries become, the more acute will the class antagonisms become at home and therefore more friendly and intimate will the relations between the capitalists and the Socialist Party be. How else do you explain the acres of publicity given to the decried Socialist Party in the New York Times by the Associated Press, through various schemes?"

"The social democrats under the mask of pacifism are simply the advance agents of the imperialists in the colonies. Who has forgotten the role of MacDonald in the Simon Commission? Who can forget the shameful attitude of the American Socialist Party on Nicaragua? No one can overlook the dastardly role of the American Socialist Party in the October issue of Current History in which he defends the League of Nations and attacks the Soviet Union. The Socialist Party is everywhere working overtime to attract the masses, to develop the masses for war against the Soviet Union. . . . The social democracy has become fused with the capitalist state. It has been discarding all barriers between itself and fas-

cism. The Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian, and American social democracies are working hand in glove with fascist organizations. . . . Herein lies the reason for the energetic efforts of the Socialist Parties to split the labor movement to expel the Communists from the trade unions. (Emphasis mine, J. S.)

"It is obvious that under such conditions our tactics of the united front must be changed in certain respects. Only the united front from below remains and it would be ridiculous today to propose a united front to the Socialist Party leadership which is becoming more fascist and serves as a dynamic force for the splitting of the labor movement. Our tactics today are to wage a relentless fight against the social democratic leadership and energetic effort to win the social democratic workers."

(From Jay Lovestone's article in the Nov., 1928 "Communist," under the title "The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International.")

This is what Lovestone wrote only a few months before he was expelled from the Communist Party. Every worker who reads this and compares this with Lovestone's testimony before the N. E. C. meeting against the Communist Party will see that Lovestone is trying to pull a trick in order to win the favor of the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party. However, even this did not bring the hoped for result. But we are sure that he will not be discouraged. He will find still more and better lies and slander against the Communist Party. He will still more openly come to the rescue of Waldman, Onal, Cahan, Dubinsky, Viadec and Co.

Reason for Expulsion
Thus we see that Lovestone was not expelled because of his views on the united front. Nor was he expelled because of any difference as to the relation to or the characterization of the Socialist Party.

And finally, he was not expelled as we already had occasion to point out because of any differences on the building of the T.U.U.L. unions which we organized while Lovestone was still in the Party leadership. These are the reasons Lovestone gives today for two reasons. First, to win the favor in the eyes of those with whom he is working and whose favor he is courting further. And secondly because he wishes to cover up the real reasons for his expulsion. Lovestone was expelled because he denied the developing crisis, saw only the growing strength of American capitalism, and because of the theory of "American exceptionalism" that he developed. And furthermore, because of his unprincipled methods of factional struggle in the Party of which the above quotations are but one small and mild sample.

We do not intend in this article to go into any analysis of whether Lovestone was correct in his position at that time, or as to the sincerity of the opinions expressed by him. Of course his basic characterization of the S. P. at that time was correct. He did, however, misrepresent the position of the Communist Party. The first is that he speaks of the social democracy discarding all barriers between itself and fascism. This the Communist never formulated in this manner. Certainly Zorgebel and Co. who shot down the German workers on May Day were social fascists as they were properly called by the Communist and by our Party. But social democracy acting as the main prop of the dying capitalism in the period of growing fascism is not fascism. Secondly, the Communist never stated that under no conditions are there to be united front with the leadership of socialist parties (from above). In fact, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist stated that there existed the possibility of such united fronts despite the fact that the main tactic would be the united front with the

masses of the social-democratic workers.

Communist Strategy
The Communist and our Party have already made clear that on the basis of the changed situation in the recent period, the victories of fascism in a number of countries, the growing desire for united action on the part of the social-democratic workers, the new position of the socialist parties in some countries, the united front is today much more realizable, and must be fought for by the Communists with greater boldness and flexibility. Many documents have been published and many of the issues cleared up. We do not intend to go into these questions here.

The basic tasks that confront every member of the Socialist Party and of the Communist Party is to create the possible energy to develop the united front of struggle against war and fascism. The N.E.C. of the Socialist Party places obstacles for the realization of this unity of action. What then can the Communist Party do now than to appeal to the "below" to the rank and file of the Socialist Party, to the state and local organizations? Shall we give up the united front until 1936 when the S. P. convention will again act on this question? Of course not. We are being attacked now, and must organize the united defense now. By such united action we shall force Thomas & Co. to "think over" their N.E.C. decision before 1936. By a waiting policy the open "old guard" line of Waldman is strengthened.

As for Lovestone every worker and every Socialist worker especially will now see that his role is to try to prevent the broadest possible united front. And he will not shrink from stooping to the most shameful and lying methods to achieve his aim. In our next article we shall deal with Lovestone's efforts to block the united front between Socialists and Communists being established despite the actions of the N.E.C.

Radicalization of Socialist Workers Forces Demagogues In the Social Democratic Parties to Don 'Left' Clothing

By V. J. Jerome

Article I.

If you can't lick 'em, line 'em.

This age-old maxim in time of adversity has become of late the main strategic line of social-democracy. Unable any longer to set themselves in open opposition to the Left-radicalization of the social-democratic workers, the leaders of the Socialist Parties now deem it the better part of valor to put on a "Left" disposition. And as the pressure of the rank and file advances with increasing articulateness under the slogan Power, the leaders, finding it dangerous to denounce, turn their tongues to loud talk of "power."

But the word which the Communist International released as the chief slogan in the battle for proletarian victory became in the mouths of these social-democratic demagogues a shibboleth of deception. Hear, for example, the following plea for "power" made at last year's Congress of the Second International. Delegate Vongt of Sweden thus exhorted the Congress:

"Let us discuss the conquest of power, but let us talk less about how to go about making revolutions. When the International will appeal to the League of Nations for peace and freedom, for the struggle against war, for the defense of democracy, its purpose will be clearly understood and its power will be manifest."

Resort to Chicanery

Social-democracy is compelled to resort to this chicanery by the crisis in which it finds itself. Along with the development of the capitalist crisis, there has taken place a constant narrowing of the social base upon which social-democracy rests. Significant sections of the better paid working tending to comprise the labor aristocracy have slid down to the present-day economic level of the broad proletariat; many have joined the ranks of the unemployed and the destitute; the remainder are shaken by a growing sense of insecurity. Simultaneously with the lessening influence of the labor aristocracy—the transmission belt of bourgeois ideas to the working class—there has been taking place a mass disillusionment in bourgeois democracy and in the various moral abstractions with which brutal capitalist class rule is pleased to deck itself. As the open class conflicts rise in frequency and magnitude, as the workers' demand for unemployment and social insurance becomes more pressing and militant, as strike struggles increasingly take on the proportions of general strikes,

to be held under the auspices of your Committee at Mecca Temple on December 30th.

The urgent necessity for funds, still needed to defray the costs of the appeals and other plans of the Scottsboro defense, compels us to call upon you to turn over to this Committee or the I.L.D. funds raised by your Committee for the defense of these boys.

Every moment counts with the lives of these innocent persecuted boys hanging in the balance! Now is the time for united action! Will you not join now in the united front—the only means whereby the Scottsboro boys can be freed?

Sincerely
SAMUEL C. PATTERSON
Secretary

Movement of Masses Towards Communism Speeds the Breakdown of Social Democracy—Development of Capitalist Crisis Constantly Narrows Its Social Base

as the struggle against fascism and war preparations develops into a vast, nation-wide movement, the bourgeoisie State exposes itself to wider and wider sections of still unclass-conscious workers as an instrument of repression in the hands of monopoly capital.

Such colossal events as the San Francisco and the textile general strikes, as the strike struggles in Toledo and Minneapolis, inevitably heighten the mood of the embattled workers with elemental force to thoughts of power. As the workers confront the strike-breaking State apparatus of the N. E. A., as they are thrown into collision with the State power of the exploiters, the struggle begins to take on in their consciousness something of the nature of the struggle for power. The masses in revolutionary upsurge tend naturally toward the banner of Communism. The barrier of labels and prejudices begins to crumble. The sabotage role of the reformists and the various renegades, their strike-breaking and accommodation to the bourgeoisie, stands out more starkly. The authority of the Communist Party grows visibly among the masses. The victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union stands out as a bright contrast to capitalism, sinking daily deeper in the slough of its crisis. The Soviet way out—the slogan Soviet Power—strikes deeper chords in the hearts of all the toilers.

Leadership Losing Caste

The movement toward Communism means, of necessity, the breakdown of social-democracy. In every party of the Second International, the leadership has definitely lost caste with the proletarian rank and file. Especially since the capitulation of German social-democracy to fascism, and since the February events in Austria, when the advanced social-democratic workers, defying the compromising policy of Austro-Marxism, rose shoulder to shoulder with the Communists in armed struggle against fascism, the Second International has been in political bankruptcy, corroborating the contention of the Communists that its parties have long ceased to be even democratic parties. Today, the crack party of the Second International, the old Social-Democratic Party of Germany, and the party of Austro-Marxism which served at crucial moments as a "revolutionary" fig-leaf, are wrecks on the shoals of history. They have lost their existence as centralized Social-Democratic parties. Prague and Brunn have now become the centers of the German and the Austrian workers, who are waiting for their resurgence (though not in idleness) for that bright day when they may summon them back to resume their ministerial service in behalf of capitalism, whether again in an outright reformist or in a mixed reformist-fascist capacity.

But in Germany, and especially in Austria, groups of Social-Democratic workers are carrying on resolute anti-fascist activity, increasingly in conjunction with the Communist, many from their midst entering the ranks of the Communist

Party. Two-thirds of the delegates to the recent Congress of the illegal Austrian Communist Party, for example, had come over to the Party since the February rising. At the end of July of this year, the Revolutionary Socialists and the Schutzbund formed with the Communist Party a central Committee of Action, whose first act was the issuance of a joint appeal for anti-war demonstrations on August 1. The platform adopted for the campaign by the Committee of Action was almost completely Leninist.

The growing unification of the Socialist and Communist workers everywhere, the establishment of the United Front in a number of countries, the drive for united struggle against fascism and imperialism in every country of the world, attest to the increasing sympathy of the social-democratic workers for the Party of Communism. The accession on the part of the Socialist Parties to the United Front urgings of the Communist Parties in France, Italy, the Saar and Spain registers the irresistible drive of the social-democratic workers for common action with the Communists, in whom they recognize their class brothers, in whose Party they see the fearless, militant leader.

In other countries, as in the United States, where the decisive sections of the top leadership of the Socialist Party are still able to prevent the acceptance on a national scale of the repeated United Front proposals of the Communist Party, the Socialist workers and local functionaries are in many places forming from below united campaigns of struggle with the Communists. Such, in this country, are notably the efforts of the Committee for Socialist Action for the United Front; the agreement for united anti-fascist action between the Italian Section of the Communist Party and the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party; the wide United Front built around the November 24th demonstration of the Chicago unemployed; the united election campaigns in Trumbull County, Ohio; the United Front formations in Massachusetts, Maine, Southern Illinois, sections of Louisiana, Pennsylvania and New York State on issues of affiliation with the American League Against War and Fascism, of endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7398), of unemployment relief struggles, etc.

Afraid of Open Attack

Onal opens his article with a warning against "some rigid formula" to be applied to all countries. This, of course, is a method to which traditional social-democracy commonly resorts when it dares not openly attack the proletarian drive to power. It is an attempt to give the appearance of "dogma" and "rigid formula" to the crystallized, revolutionary slogans that are embodied in the clenched, fighting phrases of the Marxist-Leninist guide to proletarian action. In thus trying to play "flexible," the reactionary social-democratic leaders are in reality trying to break down the revolutionary principles of the working class. The slogan of "rigid formula" is invariably the opening statement for plotting their way in to the broader stream of complete rejection of revolutionary principle. Mr. Onal leaves no doubt as to his purpose when, in the very opening paragraph in speaking of the "masses to power," he adds "whatever the road chosen may be."

For revolutionary Marxism, for Marxist-Leninism, the only road to power is the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—Soviet power. All other roads lead away from proletarian power. Anyone who speaks of "whatever the road chosen may be" sets himself accordingly against revolutionary Marxism: he charts for the working class imaginary roads to power in a circuit of perpetual wage-slavery. What does it matter then to an Onal if he "whatever the road chosen may be"

to a national scale, is the clearest indication that the top leaders of the Socialist Party are reckoning without their membership. The Southern Region United Front is a declaration that the rank and file of the Socialist Party is determined not to wait until the 1936 Convention for permission to enter into solidarity actions with the Communist workers against the onslaughts of the New Deal regime upon the workers' conditions and democratic rights, but is resolved to confront that Convention with the United Front as an accomplished fact.

In the face of this visible process of revolutionization that is taking place in the ranks of social-democracy, the Second International heads, as well as the leadership of the Socialist parties, find themselves compelled to resort to various subterfuges designed to decoy their followers from the Leftward road.

Not quite so crudely stated as the plea of delegate Vongt of Sweden, but having the same anti-working class intent, is the recent brief for "power" presented by the editor of "The New Leader, James Onal, in the autumn issue of The American Socialist Quarterly. Mr. Onal, who has all these years fled from Bolshevism as from the plague, has suddenly burst forth with an article entitled "On the Road to Power."

Let us see what road to power Mr. Onal proposes for the working class.

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the sign-posts read: "The Road to Power?"

And which of his plurality of roads would Mr. Onal have us choose? He presents his counsel to the working class as follows:

"Capitalism in Socialist Bask."

"Unless its (the proletariat's) political and economic organizations are pledged to the aim of reorganizing capitalism on a socialist basis and unless both intimately cooperate in the immediate struggle as well as for the ultimate aim, an essential of the road to power is lacking." (Italics mine—V. J.)

Here we have the meaning of Mr. Onal's goal: Not to destroy capitalism, but to reorganize it; not to shatter the bourgeois State and to construct the new foundations for the Socialist society, but to reform and strengthen capitalism—"on a socialist basis." This is the power Mr. Onal holds in store for the working class—the very "socialism" toward which the N. E. A. was a step, as he and his fellow leaders swore. It is thoughts of such "power" that bring a section of the leadership of the shattered German social-democracy to Hitler, at this very moment, of Hitler's rule.

"It is progressive capitalism and the clearing away of the debris for Socialism; it is a piece of Socialism . . ." (Deutsche Freiheit, September 12, 1934.)

Do you not see, workers of the Socialist Party, why the James Onals who bandy about words like "Socialism" and "power" but whose policy is one of collaboration with the bourgeois class, take up the battle cries of Socialism while lining themselves up on the side of capitalism?

To screen their role of betrayal, these "Socialists" make it a point of seeming to support themselves on texts from Marx and Engels. The devil is in the title. This time Mr. Onal is pleased to drag in Engels' Preface to Marx's Class Struggles in France. And our "Marxist" concludes:

"To sum up, Engels did not solve the problems involved in the road to power although he faced them. He believed that the Socialist movement grows strong by constitutional means . . ."

Onal is, of course, speaking here in a construction that his revisionist forerunner, Eduard Bernstein, put on Engels' Preface; namely that the Party should renounce its revolutionary program and in its place (in the words of Bernstein) "carry on a slow propaganda of parliamentary activity."

Text Repudiated by Engels

What are the facts in the case? Engels wrote his celebrated Preface in 1895, the year of his death. It is known that immediately after its publication Engels vehemently repudiated the published version. In fact, Kautsky himself, in his The Road to Power (p. 43, German Edition) cites from a letter that Engels wrote on April 1st. (The preface was published in March):

a manner that I stand there as a peaceable worshipper of legality at any price."

Not until 1925 did the whole truth come out. The Marx-Engels Institute revealed to the world that that which for thirty years had passed for Engels' Preface to Marx's Class Struggle in France was, in reality, a distortion, a forgery perpetrated by Bernstein. The Institute had come into possession of the original manuscript and published for the first time the Preface which Engels had written. Then it became evident that Engels' discussion of the military tactics that the working class would have to adopt in its future revolutionary struggles against capitalism had been criminally emasculated in the 1895 version. To take but one of a number of passages: In Bernstein's mangled text, in discussing the layout of the Berlin streets in relation to their suitability for barricade fighting, in the face of the new military equipment of the bourgeoisie, Engels is made to conclude his remarks with the words:

"The revolutionary who would himself select the working class districts in the north and east of Berlin for a barricade battle would have to be a lunatic."

Saw Necessity of Fighting

But what Bernstein kept from the world and what the Marx-Engels Institute revealed was that Engels had added the following:

"Does this mean that the street battles will play no part in the future? Not at all. It simply means that conditions have become far more unfavorable for the civilian fighters since 1848, and far more favorable for the military forces. Street battles in the future may be successful only if this unfavorable situation can be neutralized by other factors. Such factors will therefore be far less usual in the earlier stages of a great revolution, than in its later course, and will have to be fought with greater resources of strength. Such battles will rather resort—as in the great French Revolution, and as on September 4th and October 31st, 1870, in Paris—to open attack than to the defensive tactics of the barricades."

By such downright forgery have the Marx-vitators of the Second International attempted to drape their reformism and eventual counter revolution with the banner of Engels. Engels' surging to the working class that it must henceforward turn from tactics of defence to open attack is crippled by them into an apology for bourgeois constitutionalism. And now James Onal, as though he had never heard of the above, brazenly continues Bernstein's line. And falsely assuming the patronage of Engels, he asks:

"With the enormous powers of destruction possessed by the governments, what hope is there for the workers if these powers are directed against them, or if they are ranged in support of fascism? Assume any form of action workers may take, can it possibly be effective against police, army, militia, tanks, tear gas, poison gas, bombing planes, machine guns, artillery, possession of railroads, industries, munitions plants, wireless communications, the radio, mail and telegraph?"

And so in the name of power, why try?

(To Be Continued)

Farmers Want Action As Ruin Brings Hunger

United Fight for Relief
Is Main Question
in Prairie States

By Lem Harris

Cash relief is being cut today everywhere in the drought-stricken area. At the moment of greatest need, when cold weather has frozen up the plains, when grain and forage has to be bought at skyrocketing prices, when bitter winds force families to buy fuel even ahead of groceries—this is the moment chosen by the Agents of the Roosevelt Administration to put into force sharp cuts in the meagre amount of relief which the farm families had been getting.

The whole state of South Dakota—center of the drought—recently cut off relief for a full week. Farmers and townpeople on relief—a full 80 per cent of the people of the state—worked as usual on the roads during that week—and then were told that they would receive their relief money "in January." In Nebraska, which allows for feed wheat to be cut 25 per cent and the soaring of feed prices has cut the amounts they can buy still further. North Dakota farmers also report direct cuts in the amounts going to families. This whole relief-cutting policy of the administration was started after its sweeping victory at the polls, has already built up a mass resentment which is growing more intense every week.

Farmers in Desperate Situation

All the farmers of this Plains area with the exception of the few rich ones, are facing the most desperate situation they have ever known. They have practically no cash—years of low prices for the things they sold, high prices for the things they bought, and unrelenting rains have seen to it that they have small or no supplies of hay, fodder or grain feeds. Those who still have something clear of debt, are not allowed to go on relief. Farmers with clear hands find that they can only borrow \$8 a head on animal—worth five times that much, and must pay 5 per cent interest. Therefore instead of trying to mortgage, they sell their cattle to the government for an average of \$13 a head and join the long line of subsistence farmers.

The average relief check for a family of five is around \$3.50 per week. We eat homes without butter, sugar, green vegetables, or fruits. That year vegetable gardens produced at best a few bushels of potatoes. Diets consisting only of heavy bacon, or pork and potatoes, with sometimes burned barley for coffee, are common. There is real fear that even these supplies will not continue throughout the winter.

Farmers are realizing that the administration's relief policy is driving every small farmer down to a peasant level of living. Next spring when they want to put in another crop, they will be faced with thin horses, almost no stock, and it is all probability a soil which will still be lacking adequate moisture. They can not get money from the local banks since it is generally recognized that there is no chance of repaying. The Government is the only source of the political maneuver of the relief administration at once attempt to stop it, to quench the early fires of revolt. Militant leaders are given better jobs at better wages in order to discredit them, and to give them a material interest in abandoning the fight.

But the ranks of the farmers are becoming more and more solid. They are demanding united action on relief for their families. They are directing this pressure not only against the government officials but also against the leaders of the big farm organizations like the Farmers Union and the National Holiday Association, to try to force them into action. To date, no national or State leader of the Farmers Union has taken any active part in the relief fight. Instead they continue to peddle the false promises which many of these same leaders in the Farmers Union privately admit will not help the present situation. Here also the hand of the administration is seen at work. A split in the whole Farmers Union is now taking place. Important leaders from Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, who cluster around the Terminal Association and work in close harmony with the National Grain Corporation, a government agency, have been meeting in Minneapolis to engineer just such a split.

In the face of this situation, there are arising all over the Great Plains independent movements covering counties and townships bringing mass pressure to bear on the relief authorities. A score of counties in Idaho are having organized regular mass meetings of farmers and wage-workers where members of all the farm and labor organizations of the county come together to consider action in the struggle for relief. Committees responsible to and elected by these mass meetings have been planning and pressing on the local county commissioners and relief authorities. This action has won local victories: Broken Bow, Nebraska has forced distribution of free coal, which was never done before the demand was made. Davison County, South Dakota, through the demands of its regular mass meetings raised the amount of relief by \$2,000 per week. Every militant farmer and rural worker must join with all others to bring mass pressure on the authorities, to show the masses of the drought-stricken areas the way to win their demands.

Struggle for Relief Brewing on Mesaba Iron Range

3,800 Attend Mass Meetings In Eveleth and Virginia, Minn.

Politicians Attempt to Stem Militancy of Movement

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
EVELETH, Minn.—With a growing increase in unemployment and want on the Mesaba Iron Range, the workers are becoming daily more discontented and more militant.

Mass meetings, for the purpose of discussing the inadequate relief and insufficient work, have been called by the restless workers in two of the range towns; Virginia, which had an attendance estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000; Eveleth, with about 800. Chisholm also may have a meeting soon. At these meetings the workers have hoped to better their conditions and hoped to have some immediate action to alleviate at least part of their suffering. But so far, political spellbinders have gotten control of the meetings, and knowing the rapid growth of discontent and militancy of the workers, have used all their demagogic to lull the workers, by having them put their faith in resolutions adopted at these meetings, and leave these into their hands for putting across.

The workers are losing faith in the mass meetings and are demanding immediate action in the form of a demonstration en masse, such a demonstration that would let the authorities know something is afoot, and that their demands have to be met.

With the mass lay-offs at the mines, insufficient work on E.R.A., inadequate relief, there is a widespread movement for economic security by the workers for the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598), which they know will take care of them and their families immediately, and guarantee them some source of income every month. A relief conference is being prepared.

Stock Girls Do Sales Work At Lower Pay

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—This is to let the readers of the Daily Worker know what methods of exploitation some of the largest department stores of New York use.

I was hired as a stock girl at Arnold Constable, that swanky store on Fifth Avenue. They pay \$2.34 a day to stock girls. Except for a few weeks before Christmas, if you come in at 8:30 a.m. you are finished at 5:45 p.m. Now, before Christmas, you work from 9:20 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. for the same \$2.34. They hire twice as many stock girls as they do sales girls. Sales girls get \$3 a day.

These last few Saturdays the store was crowded. They needed sales girls. So they asked some of the stock girls to sell. We were all ready to go, because we thought that with a little experience we would be able to apply for sales positions. They would not give us sales books because we would have made something on commissions. We had to transfer the sales to the regular girls.

The next Saturday, the same thing happened, only this time we did not volunteer but were appointed to sell upstairs. The work is three times as hard. You're almost dead by five o'clock. You don't even get a minute's rest when there is a sale. And what do you get for it?

Nothing. The same \$2.34. On each girl they save 66 cents. Just figure out how much they profit by using from fifty to a hundred stock girls as sales girls on Saturdays.

Letters from Our Readers

THE FIGHT OF THE CHILDREN

For the past weeks, Comrade Del, in his daily cartoon strip, "Little Lefty," has been telling the true story of the splendid fight made by Miss Sylvia Ettinger, teacher of P. S. 35 in Brooklyn, who was dismissed from her job for feeding hungry children in the school lunch room, and the brave boys and girls who supported her in her fight against hunger.

The following is a letter to Del from Miss Ettinger:

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dear Del:
The Free Food Fighters Club and I have been following your cartoons with keen interest and we wish to commend you on bringing to life the story of what actually took place at P. S. 35, Brooklyn. We are not surprised to find the scenes you have depicted true to life because we have already learned that only the Daily Worker reports truthfully the struggle of the workers and their children for better living conditions. The parents, the

on the range, from which probably will be sent delegates to the National Security Congress at Washington, and also to the State Relief Conference to be held in St. Paul.

At the mass meeting in Eveleth, the Communist Party pointed out that resolutions were alright, but only through mass pressure would the workers ever have any of their demands met, and called for a deadline of two weeks in which the relief officials could procure sufficient work and relief to take care of every one in need, and if this was not done, to arrange for another

mass meeting where plans would be laid for one of the biggest demonstrations the range has ever known or seen. This was met with approval by the workers.

The new charter amendments that Mayor Vic Essling helped put across, which restricts the amounts to be spent by various city officials, is now stopping the issuance of relief milk, which certainly is a serious outlook to the already undernourished bodies of the workers' children here. This is the mayor's newest alibi that he cannot issue any relief and he tells the relief applicants that he does not want to see them again in his office after they have once been there to see him.

The mining companies are still trying and fighting for further tax cuts which will make the situation very acute on the Iron Range. With only one industry to depend upon, and when that industry closes down, the workers are forced to live off the tax monies obtained from the Steel Trust. And when they withhold these monies and get tax cuts, which always decrease the amounts upon which the workers depend, it throws them into actual starvation. In this way the Steel Trust hopes to force people to leave the range, thereby having to pay less per capita tax. But the workers are refusing to leave, they are demanding some form of a work program, such as C.W.A., and some form of unemployment insurance.

This situation on the range has the earmarks of giving birth to bitter economic struggles for security by the workers in the near future.

After the company refused to settle with the Mine Committee and gave the job back to Miller, the case went to the District Arbitration Commissioners. They found that Miller was unjustly discharged and they ordered the company to re-hire Miller.

Miller and the Mine Committee went to the company office and demanded that Miller be put back on the job and that the company pay him for all the time that he had lost. The company refused to do this.

The officials of District No. 2 of the U. M. W. of A., seeing that the miners were going to strike, took a hand in it, and sent Alfred B. Martin, U. M. W. of A. organizer, to call the miners out in an "authorized" strike. This was the first to be called at a commercial mine in District No. 2. The strike, involving 115 miners, was called Dec. 5th.

This was only a move by the district officials to sell out the strike, and this is how it was done: The miners were forced to strike to get Miller back on the job, and force the company to pay him his back wages. According to the agreement, a third demand arose in the strike. Since the company unjustly discharged Miller and refused to take him back, the company is supposed to pay a one-dollar fine to each miner as that was deducted from them before in unauthorized strikes.

However, the District tried to get the miners back to work with only back pay. They settled the strike so that Miller got his job back and his back pay, but as far as the fine goes, the company was not forced to pay anything to the striking miners.

This is how the U. M. W. of A. officials conduct strikes in order to sell the miners out. The miners see clearly the role of the District No. 2 Officials, not only in this strike, but in every strike they lead. They sell out, and then they claim "victory" as they claim in this case.

This also shows that the miners must get busy and build the Rank and File Committees in every local and mine, so as to not give these misleaders a chance to betray the miners, but have the miners themselves control their struggles. Only then will we be able to win a real victory, isolate these misleaders and take the union into the hands of the miners.

children and I also have found the Communist Party to be the only party that fights for our interests. I want to appeal to all workers to concentrate on the extreme need of an astonishing number of school children and to join us in our fight for free food and clothing for the children of the unemployed. Send telegrams demanding appropriations for food and clothing for this winter. Also, support the Unemployed Teachers Association in its fight against the Ives Bill, a fascist measure designed to silence the protest of teachers against the starvation program of the administration.

One answer to their attacks must be more and better Free Food Fighters Clubs. And we have good news to tell you! A new branch has just been organized, the Free Food Fighters Club of Greenpoint. We invite all workers' children to our meetings on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. at 46 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn.

With unserving loyalty in this fight against hunger,
Comradely yours,
SYLVIA ETTINGER.

Steel Trust Conspires to Force Workers Off the Range

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This was only a move by the district officials to sell out the strike, and this is how it was done: The miners were forced to strike to get Miller back on the job, and force the company to pay him his back wages. According to the agreement, a third demand arose in the strike. Since the company unjustly discharged Miller and refused to take him back, the company is supposed to pay a one-dollar fine to each miner as that was deducted from them before in unauthorized strikes.

However, the District tried to get the miners back to work with only back pay. They settled the strike so that Miller got his job back and his back pay, but as far as the fine goes, the company was not forced to pay anything to the striking miners.

This is how the U. M. W. of A. officials conduct strikes in order to sell the miners out. The miners see clearly the role of the District No. 2 Officials, not only in this strike, but in every strike they lead. They sell out, and then they claim "victory" as they claim in this case.

This also shows that the miners must get busy and build the Rank and File Committees in every local and mine, so as to not give these misleaders a chance to betray the miners, but have the miners themselves control their struggles. Only then will we be able to win a real victory, isolate these misleaders and take the union into the hands of the miners.

children and I also have found the Communist Party to be the only party that fights for our interests. I want to appeal to all workers to concentrate on the extreme need of an astonishing number of school children and to join us in our fight for free food and clothing for the children of the unemployed. Send telegrams demanding appropriations for food and clothing for this winter. Also, support the Unemployed Teachers Association in its fight against the Ives Bill, a fascist measure designed to silence the protest of teachers against the starvation program of the administration.

One answer to their attacks must be more and better Free Food Fighters Clubs. And we have good news to tell you! A new branch has just been organized, the Free Food Fighters Club of Greenpoint. We invite all workers' children to our meetings on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. at 46 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn.

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Expulsion of Militants Passed in U.M.W. Local

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
MIDVALE, Ohio.—The local union of the United Mine Workers of America has passed a resolution saying that anyone talking Communism or caught distributing revolutionary literature will be expelled from the union.

That means no job, no relief and deportation.

Lewis, the President of the U.M.W. of A., has placed his name on the ballot with no opposition in the elections.

The resolution was passed in the centralized local which is a local combination in the neighborhood of about 200 truck mines in Tuscarawas County of Ohio which supplies coal to cities like Akron, Cleveland, etc., delivered to them by large trucks and trailers.

The methods are different in each case, but in majority of the cases, the violation is hidden under the guise of "emergency work." This is because the agreement gives the company the right to work the men overtime, double or three shifts, or anything else they wish to do, by calling it "emergency."

A couple of Sundays ago, the assistant boss went to a house in Blainsburg, and got two brothers to go into the mine of Sunday and load coal. They loaded sixteen wagons pick coal. This is more than some of the men get in a whole week. These men may be called to work again and again. They will be drawn away from the union, and brought under the influence of the company, so that if the Valley

Camp gets ready to either violate the agreement, or build the Company Union, it will have these men as the base amongst the miners here. The company is utilizing this emergency clause to give extra work to others in the mine, and it's building a definite group in the local union of the U. M. W. A. We must prevent the building of the Company Brotherhoods under our noses. We can do it!

Local 2230 of the U. M. W. A. must pass a motion, that no one shall work extra shifts, hours or on idle days, regardless whether the boss says it's "emergency" until they report to the local mine committee, and unless the mine committee, O. K.'s the work. Any one violating this rule should be penalized by the local union to the point of expulsion.

however, the identity of the "certain individuals" to whom we refer, a large number of individuals received nominations from local unions of the U. M. W. of A. for some International office. Many of them did not choose to accept such nominations and become candidates. This is true of two men who had announced themselves candidates for executive offices in the U. M. W. of A. They did not choose to become candidates and consequently their names are not on the ballots.

With respect to another individual candidate for executive office, he did not run because he could not meet the constitutional requirements of the U.M.W. of A.

Yours truly,
J. LEWIS.

Among other things that are happening here, Local 6550, U. M. W. of A., elected a delegate to the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

In the voting in Wyano Local, Charles Walker, rank and file candidate, received 34 votes and Fagan received 31.

The Wyano Local also elected a delegate to the Pittsburgh Conference for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

NOTE
We publish every Saturday letters from coal and ore miners and oil workers. We urge miners and oil workers to write us their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor,
The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

And only when Santa Claus and other bosses are put where they belong, will the workers' children enjoy all the nice things they cannot get today.

Santa wrote up next morning after a good sleep and called for breakfast. There was no answer. After waiting a few minutes he put on his slippers and walked into the workshop. None was there. The boxes were lying in one corner, the toys in another.

"What is this," yelled Santa. "Where is everybody? Why aren't you working?" he shouted at a few gnomes, who came from their bedrooms.

"Oh, we're on strike," the gnomes answered. "We demand an increase in pay." "What?" screamed Santa. "A strike?" His face grew as red as his coat, and his whiskers stood up like the fur of a scared cat. He raged and fumed and even broke some toy ornaments, but it was no use. The gnomes stood firm. To make the story short, they won all their demands and now they have a union. "The North Pole Workers Industrial Union," affiliated with the International Association of Gnomes.

Well, to tell you the truth—this is a dream I had last night. But the dream is not so far from truth. The workers in factories and stores are the gnomes, and they are worked to death by the bosses. And they're fighting back by going on strike and picketing the stores.

'Emergency' Clause Is Bosses' Pretext To Violate Contract

Discrimination, Overtime and Sunday Work Practised by Mine Operators Under "Emergency" Cloak

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—The conditions of the miners in the Lilly mine of the Valley Camp are far from good. While we have an agreement between the Valley Camp and District No. 5 of the U. M. W. A. the company tries continuously to, and does violate the agreement.

The methods are different in each case, but in majority of the cases, the violation is hidden under the guise of "emergency work." This is because the agreement gives the company the right to work the men overtime, double or three shifts, or anything else they wish to do, by calling it "emergency."

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WORKER'S HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board
(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Lectures on Venereal Diseases

A LECTURE on Venereal Disease, Prevention, Cure and Social Significance, will be given by Dr. Daniel Casten under the auspices of the Medical Advisory Board on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8:30 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. Admission is 25 cents. All proceeds go to the Daily Worker. Dr. J. Alonzo will discuss the control of this problem in the Soviet Union.

Safe Period
V. K. L., Chicago, Ill.—In the past year a great deal of publicity has been given to the so-called "safe period." It is said that there are certain days in the menstrual cycle (the menstrual cycle is the number of days from the beginning of one menstruation to the beginning of the next) during which a woman cannot become pregnant; also, that there are certain other days when a woman is most likely to become pregnant.

This idea or theory has been called "The Rhythm of Sterility and Fertility" (Sterility: inability to become pregnant; Fertility: ability to become pregnant). It has been called a Rhythm because these periods are supposed to recur at regular intervals. Before exploding this theory, let us see who is behind it, who are its strongest supporters, and why.

When we look into the history of the Catholic Church, we find that its leaders were often quite clever. One of their most powerful means for holding on to their people had been to give in to mass demands, at the same time convincing them that it is through divine providence that these demands are granted; that through divine inspiration the bishops and popes see God's will. Obviously, what they have done was to put the cart before the horse; instead of calling it mass demand, they called it God's will.

The granting of indulgences and the confessional are two examples of this. The most recent divine inspiration is this rhythm of sterility and fertility.

The demand and the need for birth control has become universal.

(Due to the length of the article, it will be necessary to conclude it in Monday's issue.)

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Stockyard Stella

"GIVE women a good love story! Then you'll interest them!" That's what men, contemptuous of the advancement of wives and women friends say! As if the class struggle need stifle all women's interest in love.

"GIVE women a good proletarian love story—that's the way to interest them!" That's what many men say, who understand how all of life and love and struggle can be molded and transformed into a harmonious symphony. That's what many workers and class writers have told the "Working Woman" magazine.

AND now the "Working Woman" announcing that in its January number, there will appear an American proletarian love story, they announce—and believe us they are not so casual about this—that it was written and titled collectively by a group of workers in the Chicago stockyards, who wrote the love story as it might happen to any of them. The heroine is "Stockyard Stella"—the hero, one of the boys working in the yards. And you men, who think the women can only be attracted by a love story—here's a love story woven out of the blood and fire of the class struggle. And you who fight on pocket money and still like love stories, attention! I am anxious to see the reaction of our women, and women outside the movement to "Stockyard Stella."

WE WILL run Sylvia Dunn's articles on children every Saturday. Comrade Dunn writes today on "Routine."

"THIS article, as well as the following ones will have in mind mainly, children of preschool age (2 to 6 years), since these are the most important years for health building and training.

"One of the very important factors in child training is daily routine. All physical care of the child, as well as his other activities and play should be organized as far as possible. This should be done for the following reasons:

"It makes the training itself much easier. The child forms all habits much more readily when things happen at the expected time. It helps to do away with endless persuasions, nagging, coaxing, bribing, arguing and threats which are all so often used in a home where the child never knows when he is expected to sleep, eat, work or play. The regular life also is very important to the child's physical health and nervous stability. Even adults benefit greatly by it, but a growing child especially needs regular hours for his meals, sleep, education, and outdoor play.

"FOR the children who live in large cities with so much noise and excitement all the time, the regulated home life helps greatly to counteract these difficulties. Some say they know children who in spite of an irregular life are healthy. There are, however, very few who are sturdy enough to stand

Send SIXTEEN CENTS (16c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

A CHRISTMAS FAIRY TALE

By William Sanderson

Everyone knows that Santa Claus lives up at the North Pole, in a house made of snow. He has hundreds of little gnomes who work for him. They make the toys, see that all orders are attended to, that the reindeer are fed and properly shod and that everything is in shipshape order for the night of December 24th. One doesn't have to be a Young Pioneer to know that Santa Claus appears only in the homes of the rich, where there are food, clothes and toys anyhow. Old Santa doesn't like the houses of workers and poor families. Did you ever hear about a worker's child getting a Christmas present of a real live pony, or a French doll with twelve trunks of clothes? I never did.

Well, one night just before going to bed Santa told his gnomes: "You runts will have to put in some extra work. I must have all these packages addressed before tomorrow. You can copy them from my big address book." With these words, he went to his bedroom.

The gnomes scratched their heads. They were all so tired they could hardly stand. The Christmas rush in the past few weeks was terrible. They had to work 18 hours a day.

"To think how we have to work," said one of them whose name was Mingo, "and old Santa gets all the credit. All he has to do is to deliver the toys."

"What do I care about credit?" said another. "We have to do everything here, and what do we get? Our wages are so low that we can't even get clothes for ourselves, and

it is pretty cold here all year around and the food—why Donner and Blitzen wouldn't even look at it!" "And who do we make all the toys for?" chimed in a third one. "Look at these addresses: Master Jeffrey Winkelson, 345 Avenue C, New York City; Cynthia Aylesworth, Palm Beach, Fla.; and so on down the line—just a bunch of spoiled brats, who have everything they want anyway."

"I hate the whole thing myself," said Mingo, "but what can we do?" There was a minute of silence.

"I know what we can do," a voice piped up in the corner. Everybody turned around and saw Pingo—a gnome who was called the bookworm because he was so fond of reading whenever he could find time. "You know how the reindeer like to pick up everything in sight to chew on. Well, last time the old man went for a little trial ride, Donner picked up a copy of the Daily Worker. Santa told me to take care of the deer when he came back, and I pulled out a couple of pages from the deer's mouth before it was all gone. I've been getting the Daily Worker since, and I see where, all over the world, workers are mistreated the way we are, and the workers fight back by going on strike."

"How can we strike," several cried out, "the old man will throw us out in the cold and we shall freeze."

"If we all stop work he won't dare to. He has the orders to fill. If he should not appear this year, if he should be his end. As it is, fewer and fewer people believe in Santa every year," said Pingo.

"This was so reasonable that they

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY

ALL MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY MUST STICK TOGETHER—MR. GRAB CHEATED TIM AND MARGIE'S GRANDPA—AND HE WAS GOING TO BUY THEM SHOES WITH SOME OF THE MONEY

THAT'S FUNNY HE GYPPED US TOO

COME WITH US TO THE BUYING GRAB STORE

By MICHAEL GOLD

The Very Reverend said that his information came straight from a very authoritative source—from "apple source."

The results of the research work will be kept secret in order not to excite the population of England too much.

Another testified that whereas it cost Henry Ford 46 cents to make a wheel in 1930 the cost today is only 17 cents.

There's one thing you've got to admit about Sinclair: he does manage to make money out of everything he touches. Perhaps this edition, like his actions, will be a "sell-out."

I can see the birth of a new industry in America, and the creation of a half-dozen new millionaires if the scheme is ever carried through. And it might be.

If there is anybody who is an "undesirable citizen," who deserves to be deported to a penal island in the middle of a frozen sea, with nothing but the penguins to keep him company, it is William Randolph Hearst. And that's an idea what to do with him in a Soviet America.

NEW PAMPHLETS
"The Advance of the United Front"—a Documentary Account

from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York City. Order a quantity for your organization.

(From "Comrade-Mister," by Isidor Schneider, published by Equinox Press, New York)

the workers and peasants are building socialism. So great is their strength that the working class re-

TUNING IN

rapid extermination of the fasci-

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LEFTY IS
RUNNING
AROUND TRYING
TO FIND
PEANUTS AND
PATSY TO
READ THEM
THE CONTENTS
OF THAT
EXCITING
LETTER
(YOU'LL FIND IT ON
THE MORNING COR-
RESPONDENCE PAGE)

D'YOU THINK ALL
DACHSHUNDS IS NAZIS?
WHY I ONCE SAW
HANS SNIFF AT A
SWASTIKA ON A
POLE M'THEN

HE
C'MERE I
GOTTA
WHISPER
THIS—

HE...BUZZ BUZZ...
BUZZ—BUZZ—
BUZZ—BUZZ—!!
BUZZ—BUZZ—BUZZ—

Newark
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At Special Low Prices for
All Workers
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BEEN WAITING FOR

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Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx) 1 year, \$4.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 95 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 1.10.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1934

Pay Tribute to Kirov! Answer Terrorists!

SUNDAY'S memorial meeting for our slain Comrade Kirov should be a mighty mass demonstration against all the fascist terrorists who seek by murder and sabotage to impede the rapid advance of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

The meeting, scheduled for 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union, in the St. Nicholas Arena, 66 West 66th Street, should see a great outpouring of workers come to pay their tribute to our comrade who was assassinated.

The Russian white guards and fascists, assisted by a Socialist leader, have already held their meeting condoning and encouraging the assassination bands.

We must give them our answer, by a mighty mass rally in support of the Soviet Union in its crushing blow to those desperate enemies who by assassination hope to help the fascist war plots against the workers' fatherland.

All out to St. Nicholas Arena on Sunday night. Honor our fallen comrade! Give your answer to the fascist butchers and their anti-Soviet plots!

The Wall Street Program

IN THE way he is handling the proposed program for recovery, which was prepared by a secret conference of the country's industrialists, Roosevelt is once again showing himself an exceedingly astute agent of Wall Street's monopolies.

Yesterday's press made a deliberately large splash of the way the economic proposals of the industrialists were "rebuffed."

The purpose of all this side-show is quite obviously to try to impress the population with the subterfuge that these powerful Wall Street industrialists have little to say in the White House.

What makes the whole spectacle even more ridiculous is the fact that Roosevelt, while he stages this "rebuff," is actually preparing to carry through most of the policies which the industrialists propose. He has already made it clear that he will "revise" the N.R.A. in precisely the direction which the industrialists now demand, in the direction of more direct control of the government agencies by the monopolies.

Roosevelt may easily make a grandstand play now of refusing to see the industrialists' spokesmen; but what of the private meetings he held all last month and this with the biggest Wall Street industrialists and bankers in the privacy of the White House?

What of the visits of James Rand? Of the utility magnates? Of Brown, Morgan agent in John-Manville? Of the du Ponts? And who knows what other secret meetings not given to the press? And what of Roosevelt's representative in the secret conferences at White Sulphur Springs, Shepard, of the N.R.A. Advisory Board?

Who is on the industrialists' committee which Roosevelt "rebuffed"? Owen D. Young, Irene du Pont, John J. Raskob, Silas Strawn, and others of similar stripe. Are not these the very Wall Street monopolists who have been the inspirers, guides and executors of Roosevelt's whole N.R.A. program?

Roosevelt's "rebuff" is a shoddy piece of trickery intended to hide the fact that he is and always has been in direct contact with Wall Street and its agents from the day he entered the White House.

ON THE open shop drive and the drive against wages, Roosevelt and his spokesmen, Moley, Richberg and Roper, already gave the National Manufacturers' Association convention, two weeks ago, ample pledges that the administration places all its resources at Wall Street's disposal. And was it not Roosevelt himself who sounded the opening of the wage-cut drive with his speech on the "costs of the housing program"?

Where Roosevelt and the industrialists differ somewhat is on the method of tricking the masses. The industrialists' program is the Roosevelt program minus the Roosevelt honied words, minus Roosevelt's demagoguery. It is the Roosevelt program in its nakedness!

Roosevelt, as the head of the capitalist state power, has the task of blinding the masses, of keeping them in subjection through illusion, through trickery and maneuvering. Therefore, he cannot openly accept the open brutality of the industrialists' plan, for example, to instantly drop everybody

from the relief rolls on the basis of a "means test." The Roosevelt government is fully aware that this plan, enforced now without any further ado, would rouse terrible storms of protest. Roosevelt, therefore, is leading up to the industrialists' relief program—in his own way, gradually and through a cloud of sweet phrases.

The menace of the Wall Street industrialists' offensive is not one jot lessened by Roosevelt's maneuvers. On the contrary, Roosevelt's maneuvers emphasize the fact that he is part and parcel of the whole plan, and that he is moving to execute it with all the trickery at his command.

The need for working class unity at the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance meeting at Washington on Jan. 5 to 7 is greater than ever!

Rally for Unity of Black and White

REPORTS from Shelbyville, Tennessee, indicate a town crazed with lynch hysteria and violence against the Negro population.

The savagery of the mob is a terrible reminder that lynch terrorism and violence are rising rapidly against the Negro masses throughout the South. This terrorism is not something apart from the general increase in violence against the whole working class. It is an intensified part of this rising fascist reaction whose source is none other than the capitalist state with the Roosevelt administration at its head.

Three lynch leaders were actually killed and several others wounded by shots fired into the mob by National Guardsmen, and Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Stark, in command of the troops, hastens to assure the lynchers that "every shot that was fired by the guardsmen was fired in self-defense."

It would be a pitiful illusion to imagine that the sending of troops was an act in defense of the Negro prisoner or the Negro people. The mob was allowed to wreak its fury on the Negro section of the town, firing a Negro hotel and indiscriminately beating up men, women and children. The unrestrained fury of the mob in its attack on the guardsmen and the courthouse was more than the lynch-inciting press had bargained for.

The only reason that the troops were ordered to fire on the lynchers was that the bloodthirstiness and savagery of the mob had reached such unbridled fury that the whole prestige of the government as well as the interests of property had become involved. There is no doubt at all that the capitalist court would have carried through a swift and merciless legal lynching of the framed Negro. What the mob wanted was a speedier and more gruesome murder. And this is the only difference between the court and the lynch mob. It was the "dignity of the law" that was protected—the Negro quarters were left completely at the mercy of the mob.

Proof that the "protection" demanded against the mob was not a protection in the interests of the Negro population is given by the latest reports from Shelbyville, which tell of the proposed formation of "vigilante" committees of the "best citizens" to "restore the processes of the law." This is the capitalist law used against the entire working class and to rush innocent Negroes to a swift, legal murder.

It is the Roosevelt government, it is the whole state apparatus of the capitalists, with their schools and press, that spills lynch poison and incitement into the minds of the white troops to cover up the slavery and oppression that pauperizes black and white. Does not the Roosevelt A. A. A. incite lynch terrorism against the Negro croppers in the South? Do not the N. R. A. codes fasten the chains of national oppression through differential wage scales?

The increasing misery of the crisis are being used by the capitalists and landlords to incite the hungry against the hungry, the oppressed against the oppressed, the white against the black. It is only in the unity of black and white, of the working class and all oppressed groups that the chains of wage slavery and national oppression can be broken.

Ohrbach-Klein Strikes

THE arrests of almost 100 pickets outside the Ohrbach and Klein department stores on Union Square and the issuance of an injunction against the strikers of the Ohrbach company, gives striking proof how alarmed the bosses are at the growing militancy and desire for organization among the department store and white collar workers. The Boston Store workers in Milwaukee are waging a bitter strike.

The strikers have aroused the attention of the entire labor movement to the shameful exploitation to which hundreds of thousands of workers in the large stores are subjected.

The way the department store girls have defied the injunction, have faced the arrests, taken jail sentences only to return on the picket lines, should be convincing proof that a tremendous struggle is growing among the white collar workers.

The anti-mass picketing injunction is aimed against all trade unions in New York. It must be smashed by workers of all labor organizations joining in a mass picket line daily, and protesting to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine against the injunction.

Unions and fraternal organizations should immediately protest the injunctions. Send funds to the strikers! Help them to keep up the fight! Send them to the Office Workers' Union, 504 Sixth Avenue!

Franco-Soviet Protocol On Trade Negotiations Is Published in USSR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (By Wireless).—Indicative of the rising exporting strength of the Soviet Union, the text of the trade protocol signed at Moscow, Dec. 9, by Commissar for Foreign Trade, Rozencok, and Minister of Trade and Industry, Marchandou of France was published in the newspapers today.

The protocol provides that negotiations begin as soon as possible to conclude a treaty concerning trade settlements and navigation, substituting the provisional trade agreement of Jan. 11, 1934. In order to conclude the agreement, the following proposals were considered which could serve as a foundation: The opening of the French market to the U. S. S. R., credits, their amount, terms, duration of contracts, interest—which must be defined and which is to be granted for a certain number of years and at normal interest rates. This credit is to be utilized as payment on orders to be given to French industry for a period of one year. The U. S. S. R. will grant credit to French importers.

If a new trade agreement could

not be concluded before Jan. 1, 1935, then the agreement of Jan. 11, 1934 remains in power during 1935 until the end of negotiations, which must be ended in the shortest possible time.

Norwegian Communist Acquitted as Workers Rally Against Nazis

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 21.—The Upper Court has just given its verdict of acquittal of the editor responsible for the Communist newspaper, Arbeideren, who was sentenced by the Lower Court to 30 days imprisonment for his article on a demonstration against the flag bearing the swastika in Norway.

Numbers of workers who were called as witnesses declared unanimously that the swastika was hated by the entire working population and that in this matter there was no difference between Communists and Socialists.

The court acquitted the defendant. The counsel for the defense proved that the charge against his client had been made by the German embassy.

Nazis Take War Vets Census Under Pretext of Honoring Ex-Soldiers

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The fascist distribution of the "War Cross" decorations, which began today, has taken on the significant aspect of a war maneuver.

The addresses of those who fought in 1918, kept in the archives at Spandau, have in most cases become invalid. It is well understood here that any publication of the names of those who took part in the war might cause alarm abroad, and the creation of the "War Cross" furnishes the pretext for taking a thorough census of all ex-soldiers. War equipment is being overhauled and hundreds of clerks and census-takers are constantly busy tabulating all reserves of individuals, men and women, capable of participation in war activities.

The Daily Worker is the best collective organizer among the workers for better living conditions, adequate winter relief against lay-offs, wage-cuts and stretchouts. An increased circulation will insure more widespread struggles for these demands. Get your friends, your shopmates, to read the Daily Worker regularly!

Party Life

The Shop Paper An Organizer and Agitator

By JACK CLIFFORD
District Shop Paper Director
District 2 Y. C. I.

SINCE the Seventh National Convention of the Young Communist League held this past June, our League has instituted another method of shop organization—the building unit. The building unit is to be organized in buildings which have at least several shops (or factories) in them in which we do not have enough League members to organize shop nuclei (regardless of trade). Even if one or more of the shops do have nuclei in them, we still organize the new recruits from the other shops and service employees in the building unit, until such time as we have enough members to organize shop nuclei.

The comrades in these building units naturally must have a much broader organizational approach to the youth in the building. This means that the comrades must use broader methods in trying to get them into the League. A comrade in one trade, in discussing with a worker in another trade, cannot just discuss the conditions of his own shop, but must also discuss the conditions of the other shop and must explain the connection between the two. The same applies to discussing political subjects, when discussed in connection with the conditions in the shop (as they should be).

One of the most effective methods of doing this, and doing it broadly and yet specifically, is through building bulletins and leaflets. Leaflets, however, are not issued regularly. In the first place, leaflets cannot contain all the news for one shop, let alone all the shops in a building. In the second place, leaflets are used when there is one specific point to be brought to the attention of the workers.

Regular Bulletins. Bulletins, however, can be issued regularly. In the bulletin we can explain all our campaigns and shop conditions (in this case the existing conditions of the various shops in the building and the conditions of the service employees). We can teach our aims and principles to the workers through the bulletins, and we can rally them around us in fighting for better conditions. Thus we can educate the youth in the various shops and among the service employees in the class struggle, organize them around us, build up a revolutionary prestige among the workers for our League, lead them in their struggles by giving fighting directives, and bring them into the union and League.

It would be comparatively simple to get information from the young workers in the building for exposure articles by making friends with the service employees and getting them to tell of their conditions (which they will do if they know we work in the building), by speaking to other young workers in the elevator, etc.

The elevator men also hold key propaganda positions, as they know and speak to all the workers. We must take great care with the first issue of our bulletins. Very often, by issuing an unattractive bulletin, with poor articles, we turn the youth away from us, instead of drawing them closer, and it often takes a long time to overcome this. A neat first issue (the succeeding ones should be even better) with articles explaining who we are, telling about conditions and giving the correct interpretation, as well as suggestions on how to improve them, will immediately give us prestige, even though the young workers may not at first agree with our policy and mistrust us.

In the bulletin we must discuss the economic conditions in connection with our political campaigns (elections, war, the use of police and national guards in strikes, etc.), and the connection between the government and the bosses. In this connection we should use the Soviet and speak to all the workers. The youth who they cannot be economically secure under the capitalist system, and why it must be overthrown and the dictatorship of the proletariat set up. However, we must not make the stupid mistake of going to the other extreme and forget the economic questions. These are two parts of the same question.

We must guard against becoming abstract. Every article, every demand, every suggestion must be practical. We must give real examples and real explanations. In this way we will be able through the bulletin to rally the youth around our banner.

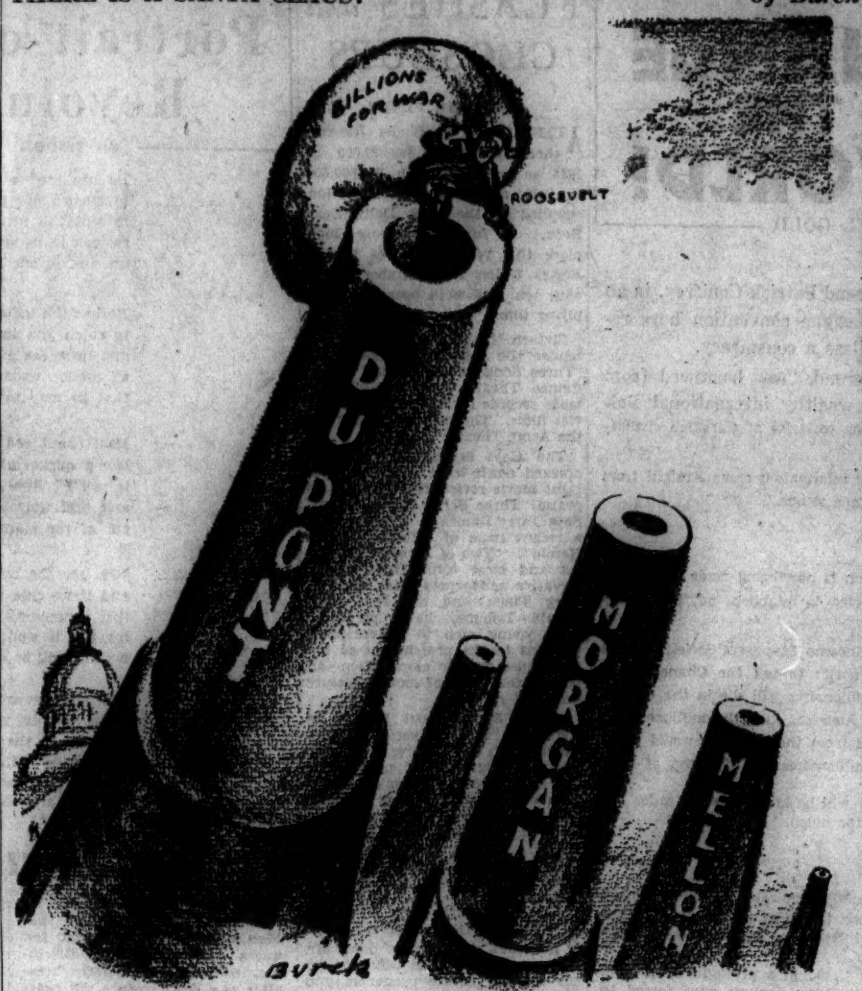
Naturally, we must not make the bulletin our only activity, but must make it one integral part of our activities. The bulletin must be followed up with action on the part of our League members, speaking to the young workers about the League and the bulletin in connection with their shop, speaking to them about the demands in the bulletins, inviting them to our open meetings, discussing with them more in detail how to better conditions in their shop, getting them to fight for better conditions in an organized manner, and getting them to join our Young Communist League.

We must also, in our discussions and through bulletins, take advantage of every gain which we make in any of the shops, explaining why the gain was made and how to follow it up and win more concessions from the employers, also using it as an example for the other shops. And (this is also very important) explaining to them that they must be organized to keep from losing concessions gained.

In New York, in Section 2 Y.C.L., we have several building units already organized. Let these units be the first to start issuing bulletins for their respective buildings. The comrades will find, as many of our Y.C.L. and C.P. units have already found, that, by correct application, the bulletin will be of tremendous value in their activity.

THERE IS A SANTA CLAUS!

by BURCK



NAZI DIFFICULTIES GROW

EVEN the Institute for Economic Research, the beauty parlor for German economic conditions, can no longer dispute the fact that matters are going from bad to worse. According to the figures given in the last weekly bulletin of the Institute, though industrial production has increased by about one-fifth in the third quarter of 1934 as compared with the same quarter of 1933, it has remained stationary as compared with the preceding quarter of the current year, with a tendency to decrease. The index figure of industrial production was 87.9 in the second quarter of 1934, and 87.8 in the third quarter.

The output in production goods shows a slight increase. It is a well-known fact that they must be classed in the main under the heading of armaments. The output in goods destined for direct consumption has dropped.

The Institute for Economic Research further states that the investments, especially in the substitutes industry, have increased. The output of investment goods in the heavy iron industry and machine industry has fallen off. The non-ferrous metal industry has also suffered a decrease. The output in textiles declined 8 per cent from July to September, 1934. The motor-car industry and the paper industry show a falling off, and production and employment in the furrow metal industry has declined in October, 1934, as reported by the federation of German cotton spinners.

Trade Difficulties. "The difficulties in foreign trade have increased," states the fascist Institute for Economic Research in the third issue of its quarterly bulletin for 1934. Exports, the total value of which amounted to over a billion marks, are 12 million marks higher in the third than in the second quarter (of course, with a considerable proportion of armament exports), but are 20 per cent short of the figures for the third quarter of 1933. Imports have dropped 8 per cent during the last quarter. The total value of exports in July, September, 1934, was 1,005.4 million marks and the total value of imports 1,067.5 million marks, so that there was an excess of imports over exports of 62 million marks. That the excess is no greater is Germany, whose economic welfare is so largely dependent on its export trade. The scarcity of raw materials due to the curtailment of imports is a further factor tending to worsen Germany's economic and financial position.

Germany's finances are in a bad way. The total budget of the Reich shows a deficit of 18 million marks for the first half-year of 1934. This is not much, but expenditure usually increases in the second half-year, and it is also during the latter period that the transfers to the states are made. Besides, the comparatively favorable figure given above is the result of a rapid increase in the taxation burden of the masses and the Reich budget is encumbered by the tremendous liabilities devolving on the following years. Furthermore, the expenditure for the Labor Service already amounts to 177 millions, i.e., 50 millions over half of the yearly estimate, which is 250 millions. For the "work provision" fund, for which expenditure was foreseen to the extent of 302 millions for the whole year, 503 millions have already been spent in the first six months of the year! The financial position of the municipalities is desperate. The Reichsbank holdings of gold and foreign exchange, which during recent months had increased by

a few million marks, have just suffered a decrease of 4.5 millions owing to the payments made on German trade debts to Britain as prescribed by the Anglo-German commercial agreement.

Unemployment Figures

As to the unemployment figures, the official facts have become very modest indeed and do not go beyond the statement that unemployment has dropped to 2,268,000 in October (i.e., has decreased by 13,800). According to the health insurance figures, the number of workers employed is supposed to have risen from 15.5 millions at the end of June to 15.6 millions at the end of September. Everybody knows how these figures are produced!

Hours are shortened without a corresponding increase in wages, unemployed men are put to work under the new labor legislation, men under 25 are dismissed, sent to do task work as "land helpers" in the rural areas, but are registered as employed, while unemployed men are put to work to take their place in the shops. Men doing task work for unemployment benefit are also registered as employed. Unemployed men who are dismissed benefit are struck off the lists of the labor exchanges and cease to figure in unemployment statistics. This is how the brown unemployment figures are cooked.

Discontent Increasing

THE discontent among the workers is increasing. The attacks of the employers, the wage cuts, the curtailment of the social services, the heavy taxes, the "voluntary contributions" rackets, the rise in food prices, the fascist labor legislation—all the measures by which Hitler vainly attempts to remedy the crisis according to the wishes of big business—have increased the opposition of the workers.

A wave of resistance has commenced in the shops. At Siemens the workers' united action has in nearly every department beaten back an attempt to cut wages by means of a cut in piecework prices. In one department a wage increase was won. At Bemberg's in the Wuppertal valley the workers of the largest department elected a delegation of six (four of whom were Storm Troopers) to interview the manager about wage cuts. The delegation saw the manager and protested against the cut. The manager snapped at the four Storm Troopers and refused to hear the delegation. The department immediately stopped work. After an hour the management climbed down and said it would communicate with the authorities. A fortnight later the management attempted a fresh attack. The strike lasted only an hour and a half; then the management revoked its decision.

At the Stuelken shipyards in Hamburg the management ruled that an hour lost through compulsory attendance at a speech made by Hitler should be made up by starting work an hour earlier on one of the following days. The watchword given by the Communists was "No man comes in earlier than usual." This was unanimously followed by the entire staff of 700 men; not one of them came in earlier, and the impression made by this unity of action was so great that the management refrained from deducting the hour's wage as intended.

In Völs (Rhine district) the management put the harvest festival badge into the pay envelope of each and deducted the corresponding amount from his wages. The men marched together to the manager's office and insisted on being given their money. Only a very few men did not join in this action and the next day three neighboring shops followed their example.

In an arms factory at Suhl the German Labor Front had called a

meeting of 5,000 men employed about 300 assembled at the closed gates of the factory, shouted: "We don't want to hear all this rot!" forced their way through a cordon of men and a cordon of police, and despite the attempts of the management to intimidate them by threatening to take their names, they made the doorkeepers open the gates. Another 1,000 men joined them and the meeting was attended by not more than 800 to 1,000 men in all. Resistance is on the increase among the women as well as among the men, and the young workers of both sexes are active in the struggle against the new labor legislation which prescribes the dismissal of all workers under 25 from the factories and their deportation to rural areas for agricultural task work.

Hitler's Mass Bases Shrinking

Discontent has spread to the urban middle class and the peasants, and is rising among the adherents of the Nazi party and its auxiliary organizations themselves. Discontent is showing again, despite all purges, among the working-class members of the Storm Troopers. Hitler's mass basis is shrinking.

The growing economic difficulties and the increasing opposition of the masses runs parallel with the sharpening of the antagonisms within the bourgeoisie itself. These antagonisms center around the distribution of profits and subsidies, the economic measures to be taken, the best methods of holding down the disaffected masses, the extent of social concessions to be made to them, the influence the several groups have on the machinery of the State, etc., etc. Thus, for instance, the journal "Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft" published an article inspired by German exporting interests; the article contained a violent attack on the autarchy policy and demanded that the "disturbance of the equilibrium of foreign trade and exchange" be ended, i.e., that foreign trade be promoted and an open inflation policy adopted.

It has recently become known that General Frisch, Head of the Army Command, is the author of a memorandum addressed to Hitler. Hitler, having been kept back by General Blomberg, who wished to avoid an exacerbation of the situation. The memorandum deals with the dangers inside the country in case of war, and states that under the present political conditions nearly half of the army would be required at home to keep down the enemies of the existing order. Considering the present feeling among the mass of the population it would be very dangerous to give out arms indiscriminately, as one could never know against whom such weapons would be used.

The German Labor Front, Frisch goes on to say, has been a failure and he demands that social-democratic officials be called upon to collaborate, in order to reconcile the workers with the Hitler regime, defeat the inner enemy, i.e., Communism, safeguard the capitalist system and strengthen support for a war policy. The threats uttered by Hitler, Goebbels and Darre at the beginning of this month mainly refer to the dissension existing inside the fascist camp itself.

The Church dispute has also increased in violence. The Catholic and Protestant workers, aroused to action by their growing poverty, are putting up a fight also against the religious oppression they are subjected to by Hitler. They are supported in this by such clergymen as are in close contact with the workers. In connection with the differences in the camp of the bourgeoisie, the antagonisms between the Catholic and Protestant Church leaders on the one hand and Hitler, Goebbels and Rosenberg on the other are also growing more acute.

The heaviest burden, the nightmare of the fascist dictators, is the Saar problem. The unity of action of the Saar workers against re-union with the Third Reich of Hitler is developing well; feeling in favor of a vote for the status quo

World From

By HARRY GANNES

Some U. S. S. R. Statistics
Scrap Ships
Mass March in the Saar

THE only statistics the capitalist press has been printing these days from the Soviet Union is the number of white guard assassins, spies and saboteurs who were executed.

They believe that by harping on the abstract idea of the ruthless executions of enemies of the work state they can befuddle the fundamental issues of class purpose and the real significance of this deed of the proletarian dictatorship.

These enemies of the workers state were executed because they wanted, by assassination, sabotage and destruction, to impede the development of Socialism and reconstruction. For example, why doesn't the capitalist press, publish such facts as the following to show what the proletarian dictatorship has done, and what those executed wanted to stop?

In Sept. 1934, the output of the blast furnaces of the U. S. S. R. exceeded that of the United States. The Soviet Union has taken the lead as the largest producer of agricultural machinery throughout the entire world. In other words, the Soviet Union is producing the largest amount of machinery for the creation of food for the masses, and the greatest abundance of food becomes a matter of the immediate development, a matter of course.

THE U. S. S. R. takes the first place in the world in the production of books and newspapers. In 1933, 46,000,000 volumes were printed, and 11,000 different papers published, totaling 38,000,000 copies. Those who were executed wanted to drive the Soviet Union back to the days of the Czar, when over 80 per cent of the population were illiterate and only knew of the unctions of the Czar when they felt the knout.

Last year, 1,900,000 persons were sent to health resorts, to sanatoria, and rest homes in the U. S. S. R. The Soviet works and factories possess the largest number of up-to-date machine tools in the world. The U. S. S. R. records the greatest increase of population in the world. While the capitalist countries, the population figures show down, due to the decay of economy (unemployment, hunger, disruption of family relationships), in the Soviet Union births increase, because of the constant improvement of the conditions and means of life.

BUT the capitalist press is not interested in telling the workers these facts. It is not interested in telling the workers how this was achieved, by the violent, revolutionary overthrow of Czarism and the stern action of the proletarian dictatorship against its enemies. Though the proletarian dictatorship is not merely violent action against its enemies, never does it lose its ability to strike swiftly and hard against those desperate enemies who believe they can aid the imperialist war plots by a few well-placed shots.

THE British government has devised a plan for the destruction of outworn and overproduced ships, and to produce newer and more effective merchantmen, capable of assisting in its war plans. The government has granted British ship-owners \$50,000,000 for the purchase of ships to be scrapped. In addition, another subsidy of \$10,000,000 has been set aside for the smaller tramp ship owners.

The scheme provides that the ship owners are to scrap two tons of old ships and build one ton of new ones. The plan is to scrap the old ships in order to increase the efficiency of the mercantile marine, and of creating a new war auxiliary.

The scrap itself, also, is a very valuable war material which is either stored for war purposes, or sold to Japan or Germany, to help them in their war plans against the Soviet Union.

THE United Front against Hitler in the Saar is planning for a huge pre-plebiscite anti-fascist demonstration, on Jan. 6, 1935. It has decided to call on all the people in the Saar opposed to Hitler's bloody rule in the Saar, and for the restoration of the status quo (League of Nations rule) to join a gigantic mass march to Saarbrücken on that day. The plebiscite commission has been requested to grant permission for this demonstration.

All forces opposed to Hitler, regardless of their political or religious affiliation, are being called on to make this march the mightiest of all demonstrations to swing the plebiscite against fascist rule.

On Jan. 13 is on the increase and Hitler is seriously troubled by the prospect of losing the game in the Saar. The fascists are quite aware that the loss of the Saar would be a terrible defeat for them; they know that such a result would lend support to the anti-fascist struggle of the German working class, open the eyes of the workers who up to now had been influenced by the propaganda of the Nazis, strike a decisive blow at Hitler's prestige and considerably sharpen the tensions existing within the bourgeoisie and between the fascist leaders. This is why Hitler is speeding up armaments. This is why Hitler is so desperately anxious to escape from his international isolation by French concessions. This is why he formally renounced the Austrian Anschluss; he hoped thus to win Mussolini's support for his Saar scheme.

Despite all such efforts, the international situation holds out little hope to the brown dictators. Hitler, Goebbels and their satellites are desperate, and in their desperation are prepared to embark on an adventurous policy which is characterized by their criminal catchword of "better an end with horror than a horror without end."